# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,237 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.


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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly there after, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. L. PESHAWUR. | 3300 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 24th Feb. |
| M.L.COROMANDEL | 4496 | 800 | I. Reeves | 2nd Mar. |
| B. L. BALLAARAT. | 4752 | 900 | E. Asldown | 9th " |
| M. L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 16th " |
| B. L. BENGAL | 4553 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd " |
| M. L. PEKIN | 3901 | 600 | A. Symons | 30th " |
| B. L. CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 6th April. |
| M. L. MASILIA | 4908 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard | 13th " |
| B. L. GANGES | 4126 | 800 | C. Stewart | 20th " |
| M. L. SUTLEJ | 4124 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 27th " |
| B. L. PESHAWUR. | 3900 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 4th May. |
| SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 11th " |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4139 | 800 | C. R. Forwards | 18th " |
| | | | | Tuesday |
| † ASSAM | 3078 | 501 | G. W. F. Prowne | 22nd May |
| B.L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 29th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 5th June |
| B.L.KAISA-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | A. W. Adamson | 12th " |

The steamers marked B L to proceed Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, Gibraltar, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† † There vessel proceed to Aden only and passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

† Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3142 550 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Mar. |
| VENETIA | 2726 450 | F. Cole | 24th Mar. |

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 10th March | 1st May. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 1st April | 20th May. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 20th April | 10th June. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| SEURA ... | 10th Mar. 1888. |
| BORNIDA ... | 31st " |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lowesich | 4,000 650 | 7th March. |
| TITANIA | M Garofolich | 4,200 680 | 7th April. |
| POSEIDON | S. Mersa | 4,600 650 | 7th May. |

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 25th Feb. |
| PANDORA | A. Trobitz | 25th March. |
| MEDUSA | A. Sbutega | 1st April. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th.

BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | S. Mersa | 4,900 650 | 11th March. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Feb. 21, 1888.

### CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Steamer | Tons | Commander | Sailing date on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| "CLAN SINCLAIR" | 3,003 | J. R. Kewley | 10th Mar. 1888. |
| CLAN MACKENZIE | 3,300 | S. Beer | 20th " " |
| "CLAN GRAHAM" | 3,003 | C. Alexanderson | 22nd Apl. " |

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

| Steamer | Tons | Commander | on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| 'CLAN CAMERON" | 2,000 | P. C. Crockatt | 11th Mar. 1888. |

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1888.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR's S. S. "MERKA," a regular sailer for Zanzibar, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

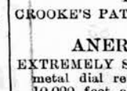
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th February, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February, 1888. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
S. S. "ARABIA," SAILING 3RD MARCH.

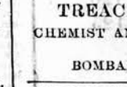


THIS STEAMER of 3,560 tons WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1888. Agents.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CARTHAGE, for London or Liverpool, on or about 28th February.

CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins, bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

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Agents.

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### METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case | Rs. 2-8 to 2 12 |
| Bath Enamel Tube, in case | Rs. 3-12 to 4 8 |
| House in Boxwood, Fahr and Cent. graduation | Re. 1-8 to 3 8 |
| Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case with verification | 10 0 |
| Pocket, in Revolving German Silver Case | Rs. 7 to 8 0 |
| Chemical Enamel Tube Fahr and Cent. Scale | 8 8 |
| Chemical with Fahrenheit Scale in insulated glass cylinder | 6 0 |
| Self-Registering, Max and Min, on Oak | Rs. 13-8 to 30 0 |
| Self-Registering, Max and Min, in Case for Travellers | Rs. 19 to 25 0 |
| Maximum and Minimum Combined Six's Principle in Japanned Case with Magnet | 9 0 |

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Round Brass Cases, with Stop | Rs. 3-8 to 5 0 |
| In Round Electrum do. | Rs. 4-4 to 6 0 |
| In Mahogany do. | 3 8 |
| In Round Watch Shaped do. | Rs. 6-8 to 5 8 |
| In Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap | 3 8 |
| Symon's Patent Unmistakable true north Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case with Agate Caps | 6 8 |
| Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass | Rs. 14-0 to 22 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap | 5 0 |
| " " " " with Stop | 6 4 |
| " " " " in bronzed metal case | 7 0 |
| Universal, for any position North or South of the Line | Rs. 27-8 to 60 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| MASON'S STANDARD, Indelible figures on porcelain | 27 0 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish | 12 0 |

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 45. Watch pocket size ... 45 0

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KEMP & Co., Ld., have now in Stock at their three Establishments a splendid and varied assortment of SPONGES, specially selected by Mr. D. S. KEMP. The quality is exceptionally fine and the Prices exceedingly low, and KEMP & Co. can state with confidence that a better consignment has never reached Bombay.

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WANTED, BOARDERS (Gentlemen preferred) to join a private family, residing at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on and after 1st March, 1888, in first-class accommodation. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Mount Napean, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. H. Kirby, Esq. It commands a most Charming View, and is on one of the best situations, and is now very stylishly fitted out and decorated. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

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House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from about 1st April, an upper-storeyed Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Rent extremely moderate. For further particulars apply to

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INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

and edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Ha chows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or Interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

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## BINOCULAR FIELD, MARINE, AND OPERA GLASSES.

BINOCULAR for use as Opera or Field Glasses. This is a simple and most effective form, with Leather-covered body, best make, 6 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco Case ... From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 27
Do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco, Case ... From Rs. 35 to Rs. 47
BIJOU OPERA GLASSES, very neat and portable, with good magnifying power, mounted in Russia Leather or Mother-o'-Pearl ... From Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
MARINE GLASSES.—These instruments have been designed to meet a condition which has long been demanded, *viz.*, real portability, combined with great magnifying power and very accurate definition, with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in strong Leather Sling Cases, with Shoulder Straps ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 50
MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, Leather-covered body, best make, strong mounted, has unequalled power and definition, giving a wide field, specially made for the use of Officers, with 6 Lens, Combination Glass, in Strong Sling Cases ... From Rs. 34 to Rs. 45
Do. do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glass ... From Rs. 45
Do. do. do. very powerful, a most superior article, "The Emperor," in Bridle Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 72
TELESCOPIC FIELD BINOCULAR, in strong Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 36 to Rs. 40
TOURIST GLASS, superior make, leather-covered body, in strong Leather Sling Case. From Rs. 29 to Rs. 60
MARINE OR TOURIST THREE-POWER BINOCULAR.—This Binocular is the most perfect and convenient instrument that has been introduced. It is furnished with Triple Object Glasses of the finest qualities. By turning a Milled Head, and adjusting the Focusing Screw accordingly, the three magnifying powers may be used successively. Morocco-covered body, in strong Leather Case, with 6 Lens, Combination Glasses ... From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses ... From Rs. 50 to Rs. 69
TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, with Ocular Adjustment superior make, Leather covered, in strong Case, a perfect instrument, the best of its kind ... From Rs. 104 to Rs. 130
Do. do. do. Mounted in Crocodile Hide and Nickel, in strong Leather Sling Case ... From Rs. 144

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| EDINA BLEND, Old, Mellow and Fine Flavoured | Per doz. Rs. 25 8 |
| THE GLEN, supplied to the House of Lords | " " 27 0 |
| THE BULL, a Superb Whisky, Imported 1876 | " " 36 0 |
| UAM VAR, a Magnificent Liqueur | " " 30 0 |
| OLD HEAD *** / **** A Blend of Genuine Old Irish Whiskies | " " 24 0 |
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## KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "*ALL NEW GOODS.*"

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RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

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| GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas | 27 0 | to | 36 0 |
| BEST QUALITY, very durable | 40 0 | to | 50 0 |
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THESE useful articles are capable of holding Rugs, Rezais, Pillows, Clothing, &c. They are thoroughly Waterproof, and made outside of Stout Tanned Canvas with strong Leather Straps to fasten round. Constant travellers should not be without one of these useful companions.

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### LAWN-TENNIS KIT

BY FELTHAM AND HOWARDS, AYRES, AND SLAZENGER.

COMPLETE SET.

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| THE CLUB SET.—Four very highly-finished Alexandra Tennis Bats, eight covered Regulation Balls, 2½in. diameter, eight loaded Shuttlecocks, superior finished portable Poles, two feet for same (adjustable to any part of the ground) for playing the game of Badminton, and forming court for indoor use, highly finished, tanned Lawn Tennis Net, Boundary Pegs, Lines and Runners, Drill Mallet, with Book of Rules, in superior polished box, with lock and key | 80 0 |

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| BROWN TANNED NET.—42ft. by 3½ft., best quality, extra strong | 7 0 |

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|---|---|
| OSMOND'S PATENT ECLIPSE.—The most perfect CLUB MARKER yet introduced. Manufacturers, Jaques and Son | 30 0 |

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| REGULATION, Size and Weight, red enamelled India Rubber, per dozen | 7 0 |
| CHAMPION, made of best Rubber, covered with highly superior Melton Cloth, very strongly recommended, per dozen | 10 0 |

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| AYRES' CHAMPION, different weights each | 12 8 |
| FELTHAM'S SPECIAL, a well strung Bat " | 12 0 |
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An absolute Desideratum in this Tropical Climate.

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| BEST POLISHED MAHOGANY, with Brass Screws, for one Bat | 5 0 |
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| INDIA RUBBER COVERS, for Bat Handles each | 1 0 |
| CHALK, for marking Tennis Courts 14 lbs. | 1 0 |
| RULES for the Game per copy | 0 6 |

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GENERAL MERCHANTS,

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| DIAMOND BROOCHES | LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS |
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OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

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| Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... Per doz. | 6 12 |
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| Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... Per pair, | 4 8 |
| Plain Colours Do. ... " | 3 8 |
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| Fancy Stripes Do. ... " | 10 8 |

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| Fine Merino, assorted colours ... Per doz. | 15 8 |
| Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... " | 22 8 |
| Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ... " | 80 0 |
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| All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair | 3 12 |
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| Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather ... | 6 for 12 0 |
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

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| Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ... ... | 6 for 33 0 |
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| Stout Brown Merino Pants ... | 6 for 51 0 |
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Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

### CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ... ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
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THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.
THE GREAT JAMNUGGER PRIVATE CONJURER,
PANDYA HIRJEE MADHOWJEE,
Who had the honour of performing at LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR,
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ONE PERFORMANCE.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST, OF HIS
WONDERFUL TRICKS AND SLEIGHT-OF-HAND.

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On TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN CAMERON," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 1888, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD REAY, G.C.I.E., in the Chair.

W. E. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 22nd February, 1888.

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WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

JUNCTION OF THE W. I. P. AND S. M. RAILWAYS.

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FROM the 3rd February, 1888, TRAINS RUN DAILY between MORMUGAO HARBOUR and LONDA Junction for Belgaum, Poona, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, &c.,

A Passenger Train leaves Mormugao Harbour..7-38 a.m.
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returns from Londa .....1-30 p.m.
reaches at Mormugao Harbour..6-17 p.m.

3RD CLASS FARES FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

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| To Londa | 0 14 9 |
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Daily between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.
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Goods may also now be booked between Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway and Bombay via Mormugao Harbour.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay; the TRAFFIC MANAGER, S. M. Railway, Dharwar; or to the Undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, February 15, 1888.

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A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

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Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors, WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

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### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

26, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of SIDOJI VITHOJI PATEL GAWHANE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KONDABAI and JANKIBAI, widows of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 10th day of February, 1888.
D. S. GARUD,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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Crown Prince of Denmark,
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THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

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THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
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GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
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AT
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A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum, of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ..Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
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On FRIDAY, the 24th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by public auction the following goods:—

A surplus collection of books, comprising Novels, Tales, History, Poetical Works, Young Ladies Journal, Bow Bells, &c., belonging to a Bookseller.

Few boxes of Hungarian Wines, Claret, Champagne, Liquor, &c., will sell off to close account.

2 Cases Cotton Brocades.

10 " Foolscap Paper, white glazed.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 484 of 1887.

Pallonjee Shapoorjee Mistry, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Khotwady out of Fort...Plaintiff.
vs.
Edward Vaughan Jordon, lately in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as auditor and residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.....Defendant

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the 16th day of December, 1887, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 for debt, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by warrant of attachment before Judgment of moveable property, dated the 30th day of November, 1887, the following moveable property was attached, namely:—2 carriages (1 Mail phaeton and 1 dog-cart), 1 teakwood cupboard, 1 teakwood writing desk, 1 large Brussels carpet, 1 large teakwood carved table with looking glass, 1 iron cot complete with 2 sheets, 1 rai blanket, 1 mattress and 2 pillows, 1 teakwood dressing-table with 2 basins, 2 jugs, 2 soup dishes and 2 glass water bottles, 2 table lamps, 45 wine glasses of sorts, 11 tumblers, 1 water jug, 16 ice plates, 25 finger glasses, 11 flower glasses, 2 water bottles, 9 custard glasses, 4 ash dishes, 4 salt cellars with plated edges, 1 large cheroot bottle with stopper, 1 fruit dish, 1 plated cruet 6 bottles, 1 plated cruet 3 bottles, 4 wine decanters, 1 claret jug plated and glass inside, 4 circular flower stands, 1 desert set, 1 dinner set, 12 desert knives, 12 desert forks, 12 fish knives, 12 fish forks, 1 wooden cushioned sofa, 1 kerosine hanging lamp incomplete, 4 cushioned wooden chairs, 8 wall pictures, 1 blackwood round table marble top, 6 copper topes, 2 frying pans, 1 dubber, 6 covers, 1 chain, 1 kettle, 1 stone filter, 2 small keys.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1888, at 2 o'clock, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property, issued in the above suit on the 31st day of January, 1888, will put up for sale by public auction at the rooms of Messrs Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., auctioneers, No 4, Forbes Street, the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated 21st February, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BOMANJEE and HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1888.

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### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN MANOR-DASS ROOPJEE LANE AND BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 441 of 1881.

Jugmohundass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No 38, Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and Tribhowandass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, and Purshotumdass Mungaldass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1887, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, in two lots in the premises firstly hereinafter mentioned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, 1888, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants.

(a.) All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (270 3-9) two hundred and seventy square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1298, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under street Nos. 29 and 31, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the house of Mumoolundass Davidass, and on or towards the West by a chawl, the ancestral property of Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, and which said premises are now in occupation of Madhowdass Gokuldass, as a monthly tenant. Together with the passage and privy now used in connection with the said premises and which is situate on the south side of the premises forming Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the 1st floor over the gully which forms a portion of the same Lot 2.

and in

(b) An undivided one-fourth share or part, in all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, situate at Manordass Roopjee Lane, within the Fort, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement (213 8-9) two hundred and forty-three square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey No. 1300, new survey No. 8487, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Horaby Row, on or towards the South by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Hurkissondass and Bhugwandass Narotumdass, and on or towards the West partly by the Government Police Station, and party by the property of Munchabai and Gungabai widows.

LOT II.

All that estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (225 7-9) two hundred and twenty-five square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old survey Nos. 171 to 180, new survey No. 8505, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 25, 27 and 327 to 347, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Manordass Roopjee Lane, on or towards the South by the house of Premjee Purshotum, on or towards the East by the premises (a) mentioned in Lot 1, and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street, and which said premises are in occupation of the monthly tenants. Save and except the privy and passage now used in connection with the premises firstly described in Lot 1, and which are situate on the south side of the said premises, Lot 2, and which privy and passage is built on the first floor over the gully which forms a portion of the premises, Lot 2, and subject to the rights of the owners and occupiers of the said premises forming portion of Lot 1 to access to the said privy through the said gully.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The property will be put up for sale in two separate lots, as mentioned in the particulars of sale. The highest bidders for each lot shall be the purchaser thereof. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the abovenamed first defendant, No 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Attorneys for the plaintiff, Rampart Row.—Dated this 21st day of January, 1888.

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On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Arthur Road, Tardeo, opposite the bungalow of Mr. A. F. Moos, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glass-ware, China flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pier glasses, Brussels, carpets, pictures &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view from to-day.

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Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Cash Bazar, Ld., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m.

The remaining stock and fixtures consisting of ladies' satin slippers, ladies waterproof coats, ladies boots, kid gloves, lace trimmings, frilling, machine, mother-o-pearl, inlaid gold, ladies' fans, silver necklaces with lockets, very large size substantial sliding glass door cupboards, large counters with drawers, glove and hat presses, oblong and square large tables, large pier glasses, shelves, glass cupboard, writing table's, chairs, hanging punkhas, sewing machine 1 and 5 light gas lamps, clock dummy figures, gas fittings, &c.

The property is on view.

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On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished and carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome double-seated brougham, a strong light pony cart, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hinks's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, oil-paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of S. S. SOLOMON, Esq.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

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SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL AND OUTSTANDINGS OF THE FIRM OF HOWARD AND COMPANY, MEADOWS STREET, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Joseph DeMello and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 4 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade, fixtures-good will, and outstandings of the firm of Howard and Company.

The stock-in-trade, fixtures, and goodwill will be sold in one lot and the outstandings in another lot, and for further particulars, and conditions of sale and list of stock and outstandings application may be made to the undersigned.

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On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Au Bon Marche, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mrs. F. RICH, Milliner and Dressmaker, retiring from business.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

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SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Maratha and Tarwa Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. D. Framjee, valuable machinery. Particulars hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22th February, 1888.

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# PILSENEER BEER

## KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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## GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

---

# THE LADY'S WATCH WRISTLET.

A USEFUL NOVELTY, NOW VERY FASHIONABLE.

THIS Elegant and useful article is invaluable to Equestrians. It is worn on the left wrist, and consists of a pretty strap of colored morocco leather arranged to contain a small Watch. We supply both

WATCH AND WRISTLET FOR Rs. 50, Cash.

The Watch is an excellent little Time-keeper with keyless jewelled movement, and can be worn detached from the wristlet at pleasure.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS, &C., EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
*in ordinary to*
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY;
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

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# WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

---

# MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever | 35 |
| Their "Popular" Keyless Watch ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch ... ... ... ... | 240 |

*Maximum Variation one minute per Month*

| | |
|---|---|
| Their reliable Chrograph Watch ... ... ... ... | 85 |
| Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front... ... ... | 90 |
| Do. do. Hunting case ... ... ... | 120 |
| Do. do. Half-Hunting case ... ... ... | 125 |

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

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# HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats | Rs. 9 8 |
| Do. Do. Square do. do. | " 9 8 |
| Dark Brown Round do. do. | " 9 8 |
| "Dun," the present style do. do. | " 9 8 |
| Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do. | " 9 8 |
| Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded | " 9 0 |
| Black Paris Silk Dress Hats | " 16 8 |
| Drab Shell do. | " 12 8 |
| Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours | " 4 8 |
| Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c. | " 3 8 |
| Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis | " 4 8 |
| The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples.....from | " 5 0 |

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bomb

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SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

DEBT-TAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 6, SUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

SIRDARS MANSIONS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THESE Buildings will shortly be ready for occupation, and applications for Residential Chambers and Shops may now be made to the Undersigned, from whom Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1888.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through REGISTERED POST, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), of THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES, for three years, and of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE, and STORES for one year.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, and 23rd February, 1888, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 7th February, 1888.

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
HILL SCHOOL NEAR MUSSOORIE.
WANTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Master, on | Rs. 200 |
| Asst. do. | " 100 |
| 1st do. | " 100 |
| Matron (European) on | " 50 |
| Sergeant " | " 30 |
| Apothecary " | " 40 |

Free board and lodging, fuel and lighting will be provided.

Applications (by letter only) will be received up to the 15th March.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Calcutta, 16th Feb, 1888. Agent.

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THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th February, 1888.

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FOR SALE.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS, 18 couple, including 14 couple of bitches, in whelp. The entire pack, or in drafts, to suit purchasers. Delivery on and after the 15th March. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee, Bombay.

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STEAM TUG FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the Fine Iron Screw Steam Tug "ESCORT," the property of the Orient Steam Navigation Co., and lately in use at their Coaling Depot at Diego Garcia.

LENGTH, 90 feet. BEAM moulded, 12½ feet. DEPTH at side moulded, 7½ feet.

ENGINES on compound principle, vertical cylinders, 12" and 22" diam. ter by 15" stroke.

Surface condenser, donkey, &c.

For further particulars apply to

DELMEGE, REID & Co.,
Colombo-Ceylon.

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THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 7th March, 1888 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1888.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following approximate weights of OLD MATERIAL, to be weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 | tons old and broken Fish-plates | Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon. |
| 35 | do. Fish Bolts and Nuts | |
| 70 | do. Wrot Iron Spikes | |
| 13 | do. Gibbs and cotters | |
| 23 | do. Miscellaneous Wrot Iron | |
| 15 | do. Iron Crank Axles....Parel Loco. Works. | |

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material can be seen on application, and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th February, 1888.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent will be prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, Tenders for the purchase of the following OLD RAILS double headed

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Faculty of Arts, University Hall, 5-15, p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 8-30 p.m.
Entertainment at Government House to members of Minnesingers' Society.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th :—Kildare (s), from Batoum. Yesterday :—Sylvia (s), Shields ; Commilla (s), Karachi ; Olympia (s), Middlesbro' and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf ; Yesso (s), Antwerp ; Vestal (brig), Inhambane ; Elton (s), Diamond Isles ; and Heathfield (s), Diamond Islands.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Merks will closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are asked to remind members of the Faculty of Arts that the adjourned meeting of the Faculty takes place to-day, at 5-15. p.m.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—We would remind our readers that another of Messrs. Cook and Son's delightful moonlight trips in the harbour is arranged for Saturday evening next.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A day labourer, named Sheer Mahomed Noor Mahomed, employed on board the steamship Heathfield, lying in this harbour, at about 8 o'clock on Monday night accidentally fell from the 'tween decks into the lower hold of the vessel, and sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of his body. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mucoondrao Runchorde, a mehta in the service of Guneshdass Krishnajee, a Marwarree Shroff, living at Bhoiwada 3rd Street, reported to the police, on Monday, the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 335. His box, he alleges, was opened with a duplicate key, and the ornaments stolen by a man whose name he knows, and of whose whereabouts he has information.

STEALING A CAP.—Cissoo Ellias was charged yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with having in his possession a skull cap belonging to a Mahomedan. The Mahomedan was walking along a street in Mandvie on Friday last, when he saw the cap thrown up in the air by the prisoner. The cap looking like his, he searched his pockets for it, when he found that it had been stolen, together with a sum of Rs. 83. He had the prisoner arrested, as well as two others. The two men were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged, while the prisoner being convicted of the offence with which he was charged, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE CASE OF CHEATING.—Rampursad Huripursad, a Pardasie, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with cheating by dishonestly inducing one Bomonjee Rustomjee Moolnaferoze, on the 31st August last, to advance to him the sum of Rs. 800 on the pledge of certain ornaments, to wit, gold beads, whereas the said beads were not of gold, but some inferior metal, and thereby the said Bomonjee Rustomjee Moolnaferoze suffered damage in his property. The circumstances of this case have already been reported in these columns. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The second annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library was held at the Library rooms, 206, Bhendy Bazaar, on Sunday afternoon, the Hon. Kazi Shahabodin, C.I.E., presiding. Among those present were :—Messrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Futehally Shaik Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor Moonshi Goolam Mahomed, Messrs. Najmoodin Tyabji, Fazalbhai Visram, Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Abdoollah M. Dharamsi, Nazar Mahomed Futehally, Goolam Ali Goolam Hoossain, Kazi Ismail Mia and K. Mahomed Mia. The report of the managing committee showed that the Library had been well patronised by the neighbourhood ; every month showing a steady increase in the attendance of members which averaged about 40 daily. The total number of members on the register was 189. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and passing the accounts and re-electing the Hon. Kazi Sahaboodin, C.I.E., president of the Library. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.

FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Ramdeen Sittaram, a blacksmith, aged 25 years, employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parell. On Monday evening the deceased, on returning home from work, went to the stand pipe in the compound of the chawl to wash his brass vessel, and while there an altercation ensued between him and an ex-policeman, named Boodia Thattia, who occupies a room in the same chawl. Several caste-fellows of Boodia went to his assistance and assaulted Ramdin with sticks and fists. The rent collector in charge of the chawl then appeared on the scene and separated the parties. A few minutes after this Mahadoo Ragoo and Luximon Withoo, in company with Boodia, went to the room of Ramdin and dragged him out into the yard. They were joined by three or four others in assaulting the deceased. Some seized him by the throat while others struck him with their fists and threw him on the ground, after which they ran away. Gopall Chutter Singh, the rent collector, went up to the deceased and found he was dead. The inquest stands adjourned for further inqniry.

THE ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.—The Maharaja of Travancore paid a visit about 4-15 p.m. yesterday to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution in the company of the Dewan, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government. His Highness was received at the entrance by Mr. D. F. Cama, the vice-president, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the honorary secretary, and Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdas and J. B. Murzban, directors of the institution. The girls sang the first verse of the National Anthem as his Highness entered the school. After some recitations and songs had been given, the Maharaja expressed himself much pleased, and inspected the specimens of lustre painting and needle-work which were exhibited ; remarking that he desired lustre painting to be introduced in his schools. By a singular coincidence, the late Maharaja, who visited the schools on the 10th February 1882 in the company of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, gave a donation of Rs. 500 for the schools on the 21st February 1882, exactly six years ago. His Highness stated that he was aware of these dates, as he had noted them from the late Maharaja's private diary. His Highness, in expressing his satisfaction with what he had witnessed, commemorated his visit by a like donation. The honorary secretary thanked the Maharaja for paying a visit to the school, and thereby encouraging the students and those interested in native female education.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE final tie for this cup will be played off this evening, 22nd instant, between Messrs. Turner and Sangster.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

THURSDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.—8-30 p.m. The sermon will be given by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.—8 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th February, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·932 |
| Temperature of the Air | 76·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·0 |
| Dew Point | 65·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·768 |
| Exceat of cloudy sky (tne whole sky clouded = 10).. | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 82·4 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 71·3 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NW, NNW, NNE, NE NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 318 |

*From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. Apothecaries and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present :—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Frank Souter, Surg.-Major G. Waters, Major G. W. Martin, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Dr. P. Peterson, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. DeSouza, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, and C. F. Underwood ; Messrs. H. Wilmot Uloth, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir Byramjee Mursban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kavasjee Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, and Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The meeting resumed consideration of the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1888-89.

THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the budget estimate of expenditure for the Executive Engineer's department, including lighting, road watering and repairs, repairs to Municipal buildings, water works, drainage, improvement of streets, and cleaning, lighting and repairing Port Trust wharves, amounting to Rs. 13,51,131, be sanctioned by the Corporation,

The proposition was seconded by Sir Frank Souter.

Dr. Blaney, referring to the temporary appointment by the Town Council of an assistant engineer on Rs. 700 a month, argued at great length that either the pay was too much or too little. If they wanted a man simply to carry out what had already been planned and laid down,—just to superintend the work that lay out and dry before him,—they did not require to pay him so much. But the speaker thought the Town Council had missed an important opportunity of placing on their staff an engineer of great scientific knowledge, and if possible, possessing a tropical experience of the sewerage system. The Corporation knew very well that as far as the sewerage had gone, it had not proved to be altogether satisfactory, and it was unquestionable that it required to be handled by an officer of very special merit. These sewers had, in many instances, been proved to have been mere poisonous retorts, which had been the death of people who had gone down into them ; and to discover a means of averting this danger, the employment of a mediocre man would not do. It was a noteworthy circumstance that all the deaths that had occurred had taken place in the sewers of the new system, while not a single one in the old drains.

While Dr. Blaney was dwelling at length on this subject, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee asked the chairman, if all that Dr. Blaney was speaking there was in order. The chairman, who had already asked Dr. Blaney not to wander from the subject in hand, replied that the speaker's remarks seemed to him to be very irrelevant. If, however, Dr. Blaney chose to go on, and if it was the wish of the meeting to hear him, he (the chairman) had not much objection.

Dr. Blaney : These are arguments to support an increase.

The Chairman : But you cannot increase the expenditure.

Dr. Blaney : But I can speak as to the salary which is put down here.

The Chairman : I understand you to be speaking just now on the advisability of appointing an eminent scientific man to carry out the drainage. I do not think you are aware in the first place whether the Town Council has done that or not. You have said that all we want is an engineer to carry out the work that was cut and dry, and yet you are holding forth on the necessity of having a highly scientific man. I think you are unnecessarily detaining the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney : I contend that this is the time for appointing an officer of special merit. You are executing a lot of works, and you may execute them well or ill.

The Chairman : As a matter of fact, I may tell you that you have got a most highly scientific man, having had a special training in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney : Then, Sir, the salary you give him is too low.

Sir Frank Souter : The Corporation ought to congratulate itself on having such a man so cheap. (Laughter.)

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said he wished to draw the attention of the Corporation to the very bad quality of gas supplied to the city of Bombay. It was unfortunate that the collapse of the Electric Light Company had again virtually given a monopoly to the Gas Company. Now that the contract with this company was about to expire, he hoped some measures would be taken to provide the city with beautiful electric light.

Dr. DeSouza having made similar remarks, the motion before the meeting was put and carried unanimously.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved that the budget estimate of expenditure for the maintenance of public gardens be passed at Rs. 63,200.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. DeSouza.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that as regards public gardens, Bombay was much behind some second-rate cities in the mofussil, although the sum which the Corporation annually voted for their maintenance was by no means small.

Dr. Blaney pointed out what he called the terribly retrograde condition of the Northbrook and the Bazar Gate Street Gardens.

The grant was then sanctioned.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Mr. R. N. Khote proposed that Rs. 14,85,000 be sanctioned as the estimate of expenditure for public loans and sinking funds, together with the interest thereon. This total included a sum of Rs. 3,70,000, being the annual appropriation made to provide for the repayment of principal and interest on the loan of one crore and twenty-three lakhs for the Tansa Water Works in sixty years from the completion of the works. Dr. Blaney took the opportunity of justifying himself with reference to a remark made twice at that board by a member to the effect that he (Dr. Blaney) had deluded the Corporation with the statement that the Tansa Water Works would and could be completed without resort to extra taxation. Dr. Blaney said that what he had said before had been fully justified by the result.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

On the motion of Mr. Banaji, a sum of Rs. 23,000 was sanctioned for the payment of gratuities and compassionate allowances.

POLICE CHARGES.

Mr. R. N. Khote proposed that the police charges be passed at Rs. 2,61,352. The proposition was carried.

EDUCATION.

Col. Merewether proposed that the grant under the head of "Education" be passed at Rs. 50,398. This sum includes the following grants :—Rs. 1,800 for the School for Deaf and Dumb-Mutes ; Rs. 2,500 for the Veterinary College ; Rs. 5,000 for the Technical College ; and Rs. 9,724 for the Victoria and Albert Museum. The expenditure was sanctioned.

THE JAFFER SULIMAN DISPENSARY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved that Rs. 45,108 be sanctioned for hospitals and dispensaries. The amount is thus divided :—Rs. 36,000 for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ; Rs. 3,108 for the establishment for the proposed Small Pox and Cholera Hospital ; and Rs. 6,000 for the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children. Mr. Dosabhoy spoke strongly and at some length in support of the grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum for the Jaffer Suleiman's Dispensary for Women and Children. He explained the circumstance under which the grant had been first sanctioned for three years and referred to the last resolution of the Corporation suggesting to the Town Council not to include the grant in the ensuing budget. But the Town Council differed with the Corporation and had thought fit to ask the Corporation to continue the grant. He read the letter of Government urging the continuance of the grant and warmly supported the reasons advanced therein. He praised the benevolent exertions made in influential quarters for affording medical aid to women and children, who would otherwise be deprived of the beneficial affects of proper medical treatment owing to the disinclination of native ladies to appear before male doctors. He referred to the good that was being done in India in such direction under the auspices of the illustrious ladies one of whom was at the head of society in India, and the other was at the head of society in Bombay. The Corporation gave annually thousands of rupees for the primary education of males and thousands of rupees towards the support of the hospitals which were mostly attended by males. But had the Corporation asked Mr. Dosabhoy, done anything for poor women and children ? Government maintained the Cama Hospital which had been founded by the generosity of a private gentleman and would the Corporation hold aloof from an institution which had hitherto done and was continuing to do so much good to women and children, and would the native members of Corporation, especially, show disfavour to an institution which mostly benefited poor nativewomen, who, from their peculiar ideas of modesty, would prefer to go to an early grave rather than appear before male doctors ? While only a few days ago all Bombay witnessed with admiration the benevolent exertions of her Excellency Lady Reay and of the ladies in charge of the Empress, the Duchess of Connaught in the promotion of the humane and benevolent objects for which the Bazar was opened, would the Corporation of a city like Bombay where citizens had earned a world wide fame for benevolence and generosity hold aloof from a movement which had a strong claim to their countenance and support ? (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was seconded by Dr. DeSouza.

Dr. R. N. Khory proposed an amendment that the grant to the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary be reduced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 3,000. It appeared from the report of the institution for the year 1885 that the average daily attendance was 90·22. Those who had any knowledge of the conduct of dispensaries knew that the expenses for medicine did not come to more than half-an-anna per head on an average, and the speaker, after giving a few instances of charitable dispensaries, expressed his opinion that a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Dispensary for Women and Children would be ample.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. N. B. Suntook.

Major Martin said that if anyone chose to take the trouble to make inquiries he would find that there was a general complaint that there were many cases of women who went to the dispensary but were not attended to. (Hear, hear.) He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not say that what he had heard was true, but all that he wished to say was that such was the report, and that it was a report which anybody who took the trouble could find out for himself. He had heard of the case of a woman who came here from Chinchpoogly and went to the dispensary for ten days, but was never attended to. (Hear, hear.) He had heard that Parsee and Hindoo ladies had to wait for days without being attended to, and that people who came in carriages had somehow preference given to them over poorer patients. (Hear, hear.) He happened to know of a case where a woman went to the dispensary for several days in vain, and had at last to go to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she was at once attended to. He must say again that if the report he had heard was not true, it would be just as well that there should be an authoritative contradiction, and, in that case, he thought the people in charge of the institution ought to thank him for calling attention to it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker believed it was a fact that some of the poorer classes of patients did not find admission. But he thought the reason was not that the richer classes were admitted and the poor were rejected, but that those who had already got admission had to be treated from day to day till they had recovered, and that the supply of medicine was not sufficient to meet the requirements of all who sought admission. That was the reason why as many people as went there did not find admission, and therefore he thought the grant of Rs. 3,000 would be most inadequate.

Mr. Kabrajee said that Government would be right in insisting hereafter that donations for charitable institutions should be accompanied by suitable endowments for their maintenance.

Dr. Peterson said the mover of the amendment seemed to him to be open to the objection that he had not the courage of his opinions. (Hear, hear.) Last year he had brought before the Corporation a resolution that this grant should be discontinued, while now he brought forward a proposal to reduce it by half. He (Dr. Peterson) thought the institution was doing very great good, and there was little doubt that the burden of maintaining it, if it was to be borne at all, should be borne by the inhabitants of Bombay. The speaker added that he hoped it would not go out to the public that the Corporation, as a whole, was inclined to believe that there was gross mismanagement in the institution. Major Martin believed that he would have earned the thanks of the management for the remarks which had fallen from him. Major Martin said Dr. Peterson was too sanguine. He (Dr. Peterson) was perfectly certain the management would not feel indebted to Major Martin for his remarks, and he must confess he must sympathize with them. (Hear, hear.) If Major Martin had satisfied himself that there was a *prima facie* case to go upon, if he had represented his facts to the management, and if having failed to get redress from them he had made these remarks, he would have had his sympathy. But he did not concur in the principle that one should throw out reflections on a public body and then say "I do not know whether they are true or not. If they are not so, here is an opportunity I give to the management of denying their truth." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary thought it was rather unfortunate that the severe animadversion on the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children should originate with a medical gentleman. It would have been better if the matter had been left in the hands of a layman, as the indictment preferred by him would have been free from the suspicion which now prevailed that there was a good deal of medical jealousy with regard to this question. As Dr. Peterson had observed, it would not do to accept the opinion of a gentleman who said last year that no grant whatever was necessary, and now came forward to say that one-half would be sufficient. (Hear, hear.) Others might have greater knowledge regarding the cost of medicine than himself, and therefore he had nothing to say on that point. But he had heard that there were dispensaries in England where the whole of the cost of medicine was represented by coloured water and a cork. (Laughter.) He should suppose that the lady-doctors in charge of the present establishment knew that the cost of their medicines was not greater than it need be. He wished Major Martin had ascertained whether the report he had heard was true, namely, that poorer people were sent away unphysiced. He could hardly believe that the lady-doctors were in any manner guilty of such neglect. He thought it would be necessary to take applicants in their order, according to the severity of their maladies, and, perhaps, according to the hours at which they presented themselves. He had heard before now that it had been a great source of inconvenience that instead of coming punctually to the hour fixed, a number of people came in after that hour, and it was impossible to deal with them, or preserve anything like order or system among them. He dared say it might be found that the patient, who had been to the dispensary for ten days consecutively, would have been attended to at once, had she come at the proper hour. Or it might be that her ailment was not sufficiently severe to attract the attention of the medical officer. If they introduced a system of giving medical aid to women and children, they must go to the expense which it involved in a city like this. It did not seem to be a valid objection that other dispensaries were managed at a much cheaper rate, because they did not know whether they were equally efficient or whether the class of diseases treated by them were of the same severity. No argument whatever had been given to show why the Corporation should reduce to Rs. 250 per month a grant which had hitherto been fixed at Rs. 500, and which Government declared it would be necessary for them to continue, should the Corporation refuse to give it. It had been said that the Government was right in proposing to refuse to receive donations for buildings, unless they were accompanied by an ample sum for endowing them. It was quite within the competence of Government to make such a rule, and it was quite within the competence of the Corporation to assent to it and act upon it. Unless the Corporation were prepared to bear the responsibility of leaving the poor of the city without the medical relief which all civilised cities provided for them, it was for them to decide whether they should not continue to accept such gifts from benevolent persons as might enable them to start fair with only the upkeep of the institutions. If they refused the half loaf and got nothing, they would have to provide both for the hospitals as well as for their upkeep. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy having briefly replied, the amendment of Dr. Khory was put to the vote and lost, only three members voting in its favour. The original proposition was then carried.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

## CALCUTTA SKY RACES.

THE Sky Race Meeting held here yesterday was one of the best ever known. There was a very large attendance, including the Viceroy, Lady Dufferin and their family.

There were six races provided giving good sport. Mr Moore's Dispute, ridden by Captain Burn, won the 1 mile hurdle race, beating Mustella, Crusader and Daisy.

The handicap flat race, distance 1 mile, was won by Mr. Gregory's Cupola, carrying 11st. 12lb., in 1 min 21 secs., Miss Blanche being second and Fishwife third.

The all-horse race, Rs. 500, distance 1 mile, brought out seven starters, Bon Accord and Timotheus being favourites. In a lottery in which the value of tickets was Rs. 1,000, Mr. Greenmore's stable (Bon Accord and Timotheus) fetched Rs. 430, and Prelate Rs. 10., The last named horse ran very gamely, and won in 1 min 40 secs., Bon Accord being second and Timotheus third ; Mustel broke down.

The race for the ladies' bracelet, presented by Lord William Beresford, had eleven starters. It was a 1-mile pony race, and Mr. Moore's English pony Jenny, nominated by Mrs. Latham Hamilton, started a hot favourite, winning eventually in 59 seconds by two lengths from Little Sister.

The lottery stakes, distance 1-mile, fell to Odd-Shortings, with Barry and Bourbon second and third ; this was an easy win.

The last race, a scurry, was won by Miss Blanche, with Cupola second and Viking third.

The bookmakers did good business.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE.

MEHERABEEBEE *vs.* HAJEE SHEER MAHOMED BIN AMANOOLLA.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in the case. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, for the defendant.

The plaintiff brought this suit to recover her share in the estate of Hajee Amanoolla in her own right as one of his daughters, and also as one of the heirs, according to Mahomedan law, of Noorbeebee, her deceased sister, and Hajee Fakir Mahomed bin Hajee Amanoolla, her deceased brother ; and to have an account taken of what was due to her from the defendant, her surviving brother ; to have the estate administered, if necessary, under the directions of the court ; and to restrain the defendant from alienating or disposing of the estate. The deceased Hajee Amanoolla, late of Bombay, died intestate at Mecca on the 30th November 1881, leaving property of considerable value, and a widow, two sons, and two daughters. Since his death, the defendant carried on the business of his father in hides, tallow, &c., and the plaintiff now claimed partition of her father's estate. One of the brothers and sisters had since died, and plaintiff also claimed a share in the estate as an heir according to Mahomedan law. Under ordinary circumstances, the plaintiff was, if his lordship's opinion, entitled to a partition ; but in the present case, the defendant had put in an agreement, dated March 1882, which gave him full control over all the properties and management of the deceased's business for a period of ten years ; and it had been agreed that during that period none of the parties could claim partition. For signing the agreement in question some consideration seemed to have been given by the defendant to the plaintiff. It was provided that, for a period of ten years, he should provide for her maintenance, clothing, and lodging, and also pay her Rs. 5 per month. The question for the decision of the court was whether the power given the defendant under the agreement was binding upon the plaintiff or not ? At the time of the execution of the agreement, the plaintiff was a young woman of seventeen or nineteen years of age, and could neither read nor write. She had no knowledge of the business which the defendant, her brother, carried on. On her return to Bombay from Mecca, after the death of her father, she came and stopped in the house of her brother, who was now thirty-four years of age. Her mother had perfect confidence in her son, to whom she gave up her share in the moveable and immoveable properties. The younger sister, Noorbeebee, was at the time living with the defendant. His lordship remarked that an agreement executed between a brother and sister must be for the strict benefit of both the parties, but the agreement in this instance did not give any actual benefit to the plaintiff. The business was worth Rs. 25,000, and the amount of Rs. 5 per month paid to the plaintiff appeared to his lordship to be quite inadequate. The defendant appeared to have obtained greater benefit under the agreement than he was strictly entitled to. The evidence was not conclusive as to the circumstances under which the plaintiff signed the agreement, and his lordship held that the agreement was not good, and must be set aside. His lordship referred the case to the Commissioner to take an account and to declare the share of each party in the estate. The defendant was appointed a receiver on his giving satisfactory security. The costs of the suit were to be borne by each party in proportion to his or her share in the estate.

Mr. Latham said that, in order to save the trouble of taking accounts, his client was willing to take a lump sum of Rs. 20,000 from the defendant for her share in the estate.

Mr. Lang said the amount asked for was absurdly high, but that if a lower sum were proposed, he would advise his client to consider the proposal.

An amicable arrangement not having been arrived at, his lordship passed a decree to the effect that the plaintiff was entitled to a partition of the moveable and immoveable properties of the deceased. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to determine the share of the plaintiff, and a partition of both the moveable and immoveable properties was ordered, with liberty to the Commissioner to sell the properties if convenient, leave being given to the parties to bid at the sale. Defendant was appointed receiver and manager of the property and business, his share in the immoveable properties being kept apart as security. Three-fourths of the costs to be paid by the defendant, and one-fourth by the plaintiff. Further costs reserved, with liberty to apply.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Yacht Club Regatta.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Installation Meeting Lodge Rising Star, 6 p.m.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
Departure of East Yorkshire Regiment for Aden.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 28.—Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Tiffin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

## THE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the "Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund" was held on Sunday last, in the hall of the Soonderdass Market, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji. The proceedings were opened by the chairman who, in his address, said he was delighted to find that the fund, though in its infancy, had taken a deep and firm root and promised to thrive every day, and to grow and yield a plentiful harvest for the benefit of those who might require help. The fund had gone on steadily increasing during the last five months, and had risen to Rs. 10,564-8 ; from which Government promissory notes, of the value of Rs. 10,000, had already been purchased. He congratulated the members on the success of the undertaking, and said it was due mainly to the hearty co-operation of the members of the community, and to the incessant exertions on the part of the individual members of the managing committee. He then alluded to the prophecy uttered in some quarters that the fund would never be established, and if established would not be properly administered, and said that such prophecies appeared to him as but an idle dream. He mentioned this, he said, in order to impress upon the office-bearers the necessity of extreme scrupulousness to avoid the slightest chance of an insinuation of any thing like partiality or maladministration.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report of the managing committee, the audited balance-sheet, and the draft trust deed adopted in committee by Messrs V. K. Dhairyavan, Nanu Narayan, Khanderao Moroji, Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, and Anandrao Venayak.

Messrs. Pandurang Balibhadra, Vasudeva Jagannath Kirtikar, Raghunath Abaji, Bapuji Moroji, and Khanderao Moroji were appointed trustees to carry out the object of the fund. The appointment of the managing committee and other office-bearers was then made, and after some formal resolutions had been passed the meeting was dissolved. At the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. R. V. Ranjit, one of the speakers in acknowledging the valuable services of the chairman, presented him with a fine bouquet, and placed a garland of flowers round his neck. This act the chairman acknowledged in suitable terms.

The collections of the amount for this charitable fund was carried out through the valuable services rendered by some of the Prabhu gentlemen who have volunteered themselves as collectors in different wards. Mr. Balcrushna Wassoodew Velkar has been specially appointed to collect the donations from the gentlemen holding public festivities at their houses, such as marriages, thread ceremonies, birthday ceremonies, &c. The charitable services offered by the individuals concerned is worthy of commendation, and the Prabhu Relief Fund, which was greatly needed, should receive due support from that community.

## THE MADRAS SEWAGE FARMS.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. R. THOMPSON, M.D., C.I.E.,—who has worked the "Robinson Park" with great success for many years past, and has cultivated grass and converted the same into hay in other parts of the Presidency, for Government, —believes that it would be far more profitable to departmentally work the sewage farms of the Madras Municipality than to rent them out to contractors, as is now done ; and he was prepared to demonstrate this at the last meeting of the Commissioners, but was not allowed to do so without having given notice of motion. We understand that he supports his position by the following calculations : — The total area for sewage grass cultivation that was to be rented to contractors is 2,105,431 sq. ft., and the highest bid at the auction was at the rate of Rs. 7,300, for one year. Dr. Thompson found that for 800 c. ft. the yield of green grass was from 400 to 600lbs each crop. Allowing that the above area yields only 300 lbs (and it is imposible to get less,) at each crop, with ordinary care, at the very least there should be no fewer than 6 crops in the year. Then, at the above rate of yield, that is at 300 lbs from 800 c. ft. the 2,105,431 sq. ft. ought to yield 789,537 lbs of green grass, at each crop. This, sold at annas 2 for 25 lbs., would realize Rs. 3,947 each crop, and 6 times that, the yield for the year, would be Rs. 23,682, and that amount for three years would come to the decent sum of Rs. 71,046 which the Municipality now barters for Rs. 21,750. The above calculation is at the lowest possible yield. But there is reason to know that, with some care and attention, Sewage Farms ought to yield 8 crops in the year, when the total amount will be Rs. 3,947 multiplied by 8, equal to Rs. 31,576, and this for 3 years would amount to Rs. 94,728, or nearly a lakh of Rupees. All that has been said above refers only to green grass. If this is converted into hay, that is assuming each crop, as before, to be 789,537 lbs, the above may be expected to be reduced to one-third at least, or 263,179 lbs, or 117 tons. Six times that for each year will be 702 tons, and for 3 years 2,106 tons, which, sold at Rs. 45, would realize Rs. 94,570.

## THE MALABAR PORTS.

WHEN Lord Connemara was at Calicut recently on his tour in the Western and Southern districts, the mercantile community at Calicut represented to his Excellency that there was a large balance to the credit of Malabar ports, and, in consideration of this fact, and of the approaching completion of the railway to Calicut, whereby its trade would naturally increase, they urged the desirability of forming a Trust for the administration of Port Funds. At Cochin his Excellency promised the Chamber of Commerce that Mr. Brunton's scheme for deepening the bar of the harbour would be considered by Government, as well as their request that a larger portion of the funds collected in the port should be devoted to its improvement, and that a Port Trust should be established. If Mr. Brunton's scheme were found successful, Cochin would, in his Excellency's opinion, be a splendid harbour. In company with several members of the Cochin Municipal Council, his Excellency personally inspected the scenes of the different matters referred to in their address, telling them he thought this preferable to giving them a formal answer. The Tuticorin Municipality requested that the reserve of their Port Funds might be utilized in making improvements to the jetty and the port. Government have now passed the following order on the subject :—"The whole question of the distribution of Port Fund receipts and charges among the various out-ports is at present engaging the attention of Government. When this general question is decided, the claims of Cochin and Tuticorn to a larger expenditure on their ports, and the requests for the establishment of local Port Trusts at Cochin and Calicut, will be considered. In G. O., dated 16th September 1879. No. 522 Marine, an allotment was sanctioned for the revetment of the river bank at Cochin. The Port Officer, Madras, will report what further expenditure is now necessary, and also what has been done in his department with reference to the repair of the landing place. The Government in this department have not as yet received any papers regarding Mr. Brunton's scheme for deepening the Cochin harbour."

## A PUNJAB SCANDAL.

COMPLAINT was lodged on Friday in the District Judge's Court of Lahore by one Mussammat Rahimat, daughter of a former bearer in the employ of Mr. M. Macauliffe, Divisional Judge of Sialkote, for the maintenance by that officer of three illegitimate children. The complainant says that about twelve years ago Mr. Macauliffe obtained possession of her from her father, and since then she has lived as his mistress in nine different districts of the Punjab and has had issue by him of two boys and a girl. Mr

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a small CAPITALIST to join ADVERTISER as sleeping partner in a business in Bombay. Apply to "A. B," care of this Office.

TO LET, opposite Watson's Hotel, lofty and airy premises, suitable for a shop or billiard rooms. Apply to KANNY and Co.

FANCY-COLOURED VASES and Table Ornaments, from As. 10 to Rs. 25 each; Wall Brackets and Wall Bookshelves of carved Swiss manufacture. Very pretty. At cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a COURT-KEEPER and CRIER. Salary, Rs. 150. Under 40 years of age. Strict sobriety and good character indispensable. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials on or before 28th February to Prothonotary, High Court.

ALEXANDRA, HOTEL.—Everything very satisfactory, the Cuisine is very good, the place clean, and the Proprietors are most obliging and attentive, and the Hotel deserve patronage for their endeavour to please the public.—(Sd.) W. F. B. Col., Bengal Army.—CONCURRED (Sd.) D. C. H., Lt.-Col., Ret. Bengal Army.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Machie Rocks.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Room, vailable—Terms Moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from May 1st for six months. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.—Ticket for each day's races for the Grand Stand and Carriage Enclosure can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAM and Co. Byculla.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soondy and Co., 11 Apsara Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

THERE was a fall of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, and of ⅛ in Rentes in Paris, which we may assume to have been caused by political uneasiness, the news regarding the condition of the German Crown Prince, and the situation in Bulgaria being of a disquieting nature. Reuter's quotation for Silver in London is still 44d. per oz.; and no further movement is reported in Rupee Securities. Indian Sterling Loan likewise comes unchanged. There was an extra allotment of one lakh of Council Bills on Madras, at 1s. 4 15-16d., which is 1-32d. higher than Government obtained for the Bills on Bombay and Calcutta placed on Saturday.

Quotations for East Indian Wheat, and from the Mincing Lane Markets show no change in any item.

In Liverpool the steady tone, with which the Cotton market opened, had become quiet, but the total sales reached the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales, and included 800 Surats. There was no alteration in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. lower in all positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done at 5 9-32d. for February-March shipment, which is 1-32d. below Saturday's rate. Manchester was steady at previous quotations.

This morning the Liverpool Market opened quiet, the probable sales being put at only 8,000 bales; Imports, 10,000 bales.

The spot price gave way 1-16 in New York yesterday, 10 9-16 cents being the quotation wired, and June Futures were one point lower at 10·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, were comparatively light at 10,000 bales, and the figures for the three years now stand as follows:—

| | 1888 | 1887 | 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts ... | 10,000 | 22,000 | 16,000 |
| Two days' do. .... | 21,000 | 35,000 | 25,000 |
| Since 1st Sept 1887 .... | 4,771,000 | 4,701,000 | 4,446,000 |

The news regarding Cotton as summarized above being, upon the whole, of a weakening character, our market opened quiet with lower rates offered for most descriptions by the few buyers who came forward. Sellers, however, would not respond, and previous prices have been steadily maintained, while only a moderate business in Ready Stuff has transpired. The reported purchases comprise about 1,000 bales of Bengals, at Rs 178½ to Rs. 183½; 500 Julgaum, at Rs 205-8; 300 Mowa, at Rs. 220-22; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 205-8. A few hundred bales of old Compta were also taken at Rs. 173-5 per candy.

WHEAT.—Besides the usual small business in Old Stuff in the Bazaar, some contracts in the new crop are reported, say, in Pessy (three qualities of which are now quoted), on European as well as on native account, and in Delhi No. 1 between native dealers, at the following rates, for April-May delivery.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy | (94 per cent.) | Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt. |
| Do. | (91 per cent.) | „ 4-4-6 „ |
| Do. | (85 per cent.) | „ 4-3-6 „ |
| Delhi No. 1 | | „ 4-5-0 „ |
| Red Delhi | | „ 4-2-0 „ |

SEEDS.—There has been no further decline in the price of *Linseed*, but the market is quiet and weak for ready, and with little forward enquiry. April-May contracts for the new Crop are quoted at Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also weak, and quotations for new may be called rather lower all round; but we hear of no contracts being made in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 13,330 bales. |
| Wheat | 24,107 cwt. |
| Linseed | 13,435 „ |
| Rapeseed | 711 „ |
| Gingelly | 6,269 „ |
| Groundnuts | 16,808 „ |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. For forward business there is still only a faint enquiry; but we hear of something having been done to-day for early March shipment, at 18s. per ton. The following are the current quotations for ready cargo:—

| | Cotton. | Seeds & Wheat. per ton. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 18s. 9d. | 16s. 3d. |
| London | 18s. 9d. | 16s. 3d. |
| Hull | 18s. 9d. | 16s. 3d. |
| Dunkirk | 18s. 9d. | 17s. 6d. |
| Havre | 20s. | 18s. 9d. |
| Antwerp | 18s. 9d. | 17s. 6d. |
| Marseilles | 18s. 9d. | 18s. |
| Genoa | 18s. 9d. | 18s. |
| Trieste and Venice ... | 25s. | 22s. 6d. at Ex. 2s. |

EXCHANGE.—A further advance of 1-32d. in the rate for demand Bank Bills was established in the earlier part of the day, and a moderate business for the mail was reported at 1s. 4 15-16d.; but later on the rate was not obtainable, and we close at yesterday's quotation. Mercantile Paper has not been coming out, and 3 months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 5 1-16 for delivery to the end of April. For ready we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ..... | 1s 4 29-32d. per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 4 29-32d. „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight. | 1s. 4 31-32d. „ |
| Credits | do. ... | 1s. 5 1-16d. „ |
| Francs | do. ... | 1·80 „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 97¾ for Fours for cash and for the early March account, and a good deal was booked for the account at this rate, the quotation for the end of March being 97 9-16. Eventually the cash rate hardened to 97 13-16 at which it closed, with 4½ per cent. Paper at 103¾, nominal.

SHARES.—A rather tame feeling has prevailed in this market to-day, and little movement has taken place, even in Mill shares. The only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in City of Bombay and Queen Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Hindustan. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Re. 1¼.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

#### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 200 | all | 7 pct. | 775 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 865xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 745 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 4 | 4 | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 245 |
| National Bank of India | 27,320 | $125 250 | | 5 pct. | 125 |

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 975 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 950 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,000 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £154 |
| G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | – | £100 | – | – | £1 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 54 | 1,300 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 875 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 240 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 250 |
| Breul's Cawnpore F. Co., Ld. | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 110xd |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 107 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 162½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 200 | 625 |
| Dholleera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 95 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 153 | 1,225 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | ... | ... | 275 |
| Fort Press Co's. | 160 | 5,500 | 5,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,275 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550xd |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 400 |
| Khangum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 345 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 297½ |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 5 | 71½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 2,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 410 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 495 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 90 |
| Printers of W. Press | 400 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 280 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 440xd |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 475 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,200 |
| Suttons Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 90 |
| Tulsiani Press Co. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 900 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RICKFORD—February 20, at (Colaba), Bombay the wife of R. J. Rickford, B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

DEATH.

BELL—February 12, at Nazpur, Samuel Richard Butterworth Bell, from inflammation of the lungs, aged 19 years and 7 months. (Hydorabad Deccan and Madras papers please copy.)

QUETTA.

BIRTH.

RINGROW—February 18, at Quetta, the wife of Assistant Apothecary G. C. Ringrow, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HEWETT—February 15, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain W. Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888.


THE state of the Indian finances has been under the consideration of the House of Commons for an hour or two during the debate on the Address. This is a symptom of improvement which is due to the initiative of Mr. Samuel Smith. That hon. member has been to India, where he learned something of the dissatisfaction which prevails at the perfunctory manner in which the House of Commons disposes of the Indian Budget at the close of the Session, when any real or useful discussion is out of the question. This is the first occasion on which an amendment having reference to the administration of India has been moved to the Address. This amendment expressed regret at the recurring deficits of the Indian Budget, and urged that more rigid economy should be practised. Mr. Smith also asked for the appointment of the promised Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of India. Sir John Gorst found no difficulty in parrying this demand on the ground that a Royal Commission should not be appointed until the report of the Public Service Commission has been received and considered. The question of the deficits gave rise to a discussion in which Sir Richard Temple took part, defending the action of the Government in raising the salt-tax. In this respect the ex-Governor of Bombay followed the example of the Bombay Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit will see with satisfaction that if his defence of the financial policy of the Indian Government has given rise to some animadversions in this city, he is sustained in his view by no less a financial authority than Sir Richard Temple, who was at one time the Finance Member of the Government of India. Sir Richard disapproves of pessimist criticism of the finances of this country, but seeing that he acknowledges that the raising of the salt tax has become inevitable, he himself takes as pessimistic a view of the situation as any of the critics. What the latter maintain is that when it is necessary to augment taxation the case for inquiry is very strong; Sir Richard must be of the same opinion, for, as we are glad to find, he sustained the demand for a Royal Commission pressed by Mr. Smith. The Under-Secretary of State for India, in defending the financial policy of the Government of India, explained the causes of the deficit, but unfortunately the nature of that explanation has not been telegraphed to us. The purport of it however will probably be found to be in substantial agreement with that given in the Supreme Council by Mr. Westland and by the Viceroy. Would an observance of the rigid economy recommended in the amendment to the Address render the recourse to additional taxation unnecessary? Economy of a certain kind there is already. An economy has been recently effected in Bombay, which even Mr. Samuel Smith would consider rigid to a degree. From time immemorial it has been the practice to supply from the Medical Stores of the Government of India spectacles costing one rupee and eight annas a pair to poor patients who have been operated upon for cataract in the ophthalmic ward of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Without the spectacles the operation for cataract is of little use. Well, the supply of spectacles has been stopped; the economy effected amounts to some forty rupees a month. If the patients can see their way to the spectacle makers, they can buy spectacles retail at ten rupees each; if they cannot the operation they have undergone is of no practical use to them. Now this is rigid economy which will not help anybody much; it will not help the blind to see. Another sort of economy, as now practised, is exemplified in the case of men who are allowed to go home on furlough for two years with a view to their retirement on pension at the end of that period. The object of furlough allowances is presumably to enable officers of Government to recruit their health in order to be the better able to do good service for the State in return for their pay. To give furlough to enable a man to qualify for retirement on a pension is only a development of the principle of economy in the amount of work which the State is entitled to in return for its money. Rigid economy is a phrase which may mean anything, according to the sense in which it is understood. True economy would effect a saving of a hundred thousand a year out of the quarter of a million sterling expended on the India Office in London. The substitution of a local army for the costly drafts of short-time soldiers which now form the European garrison in India, would strengthen the military position of the Government, while effecting a large saving that would restore the financial equilibrium and get rid of deficits for years to come. A Royal Commission approaching the subject of Indian Finance with an open mind, would find ample scope for great and sweeping economy, which need not be "rigid" in any narrow or invidious sense.

THERE appeared yesterday a very remarkable misrepresentation, the result of three weeks' deliberation, of our recent comments on Reuter's telegram announcing that the Porte has asked for the evacuation of Zeila by the British troops. We had observed upon this telegram:—"It seems to us that if the irresolute policy which has been pursued hitherto is to be continued the wisest thing that we can do will be to withdraw." This is roundly interpreted as a suggestion that we should play into the hands of the French by abandoning Zeila. But any one who will read the context will see that we suggested nothing of the kind, and that it would be just as reasonable to charge our contemporary with advocating the continuance of an irresolute policy at Zeila as it is to charge us with advocating the abandonment of the place. What we have insisted upon for two years past—for we did not awaken yesterday to the consciousness that there is a Somali Coast question—is that the British occupation of Zeila should be made effective for safeguarding British interests on the coast and so far into the interior as reasons of commerce might necessitate. The importance of the place, provided it be made use of, is great. It commands the best, if not virtually the only route to Harrar and the relatively rich country of which that place is the commercial centre. Until March 1886 this fact was recognized by the British Government in a practical way in the maintenance of a garrison at Gildezza, about half way between Zeila and Harrar. But in that month the Emir of Harrar, first by massacring an Italian scientific expedition under the command of Count Perro, and then by capturing the British post at Gildezza, became a terror to traders, and the trade from the coast suffered accordingly. We were told yesterday that there had not been the slightest interruption on the route, our contemporary apparently not regarding the massacre of an expedition and the capture of eighteen Punjabi policemen and the small local force who were with them as an interruption. This is a not unnatural result of having awakened yesterday to a question that has been under discussion for well nigh two years. But less than a year ago we gave information that was pretty conclusive on the point. Instead of the monthly caravans that usually passed between Zeila and Harrar, only four, we were told, had gone since the Emir Abdul Ali's raid upon the trading route, and one caravan that had left Zeila at the end of 1886 and should have returned in February had not been heard of in April. There had been, moreover, much looting at Harrar, and an Italian merchant from Aden had lost forty thousand rupees worth of goods there. We will not quarrel over terms, but we should scarcely condense all these things into the brief phrase "not the slightest interruption." A good deal, we know, has happened since then. The Emir Abdul Ali about this time last year met his deserts at the hands of King Menelek of Shoa, and we should expect to hear that at Harrar itself things have improved. But nothing has been heard of any measures that the British authorities have taken to keep open a route along which their prestige has been damaged by the unpunished murder of a European expedition, and the unpunished capture of British policemen and their auxiliaries. A year ago a correspondent on the coast wrote to us "there is no news of the captive Punjabi policemen," who had then been in the clutches of the Emir of Harrar for nearly a year. We should be very glad to hear that they have been rescued, though we should still wonder why their release had not been made known when all the world knew of their capture.

As to other objections that have been taken to our comments upon this matter, there would have been no pretext for taking them had our contemporary remembered that in the long run it is better to quote than to misrepresent. A certain quarrel between the French and the English Vice-Consuls at Zeila ended, we remarked, with the withdrawal of both agents from the place, "a hauling down of colours on our part which has all along seemed superfluous and impolitic." Only a Bengali student who had not quite mastered his English idioms, we should have thought, would have seen in so obviously figurative a sentence an allegation that "the English flag was hauled down." No doubt if at any time we have to compliment our contemporary upon showing the white feather he will come down upon us with the emphatic rejoinder that we are obviously in error, since he has no white feathers to show. The denial that is given to our assertion that the Turkish Government some time since asked £200,000 for the sovereignty of Zeila is not of much account. It proves, not that the statement was inaccurate, but that our contemporary had never heard of the incident, which is perhaps not surprising. The information came to us on authority much too good to permit us to attach any weight whatever to such a denial as that which was given to it yesterday. The remainder of the objections that have been taken to our observations on the subject are really objections to the Chapter in the Bombay Administration Report for 1886-87, which deals with the Somali Coast and for which we are not at present prepared to accept responsibility. If some of the facts which we cited seem rather ancient history we cannot help it. The report for 1887-8 is no more within our reach than to-morrow's *Times of India*. Such as it is, however, here is our authority for the disputed statement, for example, that trade last year declined by two lakhs, and that the chief market on the coast is not at Zeila but at Berbera. A short table gives the total trade of Berbera in 1886-7 at Rs. 21,87,248; and that of Zeila at Rs. 8,57,406. Then comes the following paragraph:—"The total value of the Berbera and Bulhar trade in 1885-6 was Rs. 24,46,823, and of the Zeila trade Rs. 10,89,704. The trade of the former was thus better in 1886-7 than that of 1885-6 by Rs. 2,44,554, while at Zeila there was a decline of Rs. 2,32,298." So that we were very much within the mark in saying that the trade of Zeila declined last year by two lakhs, and it is a very cool thing indeed to expect us to withdraw the statement. Then again we are told that there is no yearly deficit owing to the cost of administration exceeding the income, and once more we put in evidence the official account of the matter. "The receipts for Zeila during the year amounted to Rs. 31,139, and the expenditure to Rs. 34,814, a deficit of Rs. 3,675. Last year the deficit was Rs. 3,820." Really there is poor encouragement to that sober understating of the case which reasonable people affect when it is rewarded by such blunt denials of the record as "There is not a yearly deficit owing to the cost of administration exceeding the income." And yet this sort of correction comes to us under a pretence of trustworthiness and of authoritativeness, with certain solemn warnings as to the mischief that may be done if something different from the exact truth about the Somali Coast gets to the ears of Frenchmen, Italians, and other designing people eager to step into our places. So far, however, as the matter is one between ourselves and a critic obviously in need of enlightenment on the rudiments of the subject it is of the smallest importance. The point that needs to be kept before the public, as we have endeavoured to do for the past two years, is that if it is worth our while to be on the Somali Coast at all it is worth while to be effectively in occupation of the country. Our prestige suffered severely during the months in which a French consular agent was at Zeila, issuing letters of protection to half the ruffians of the town, and so, by giving them a right to claim French jurisdiction, weakening the authority of the British administration. It suffered no less when, after having put a nominee of our own in office at Harrar, we passed over his attack upon our garrison, and allowed him to have, so far as we were concerned, a free hand upon the great trade route from Zeila into the interior. No judicious observer of the situation would pretend that those who point out the shortcomings of British policy on the coast are favouring the designs of the French. The real abettors of French designs on the coast, if anyone cared to notice them, are those who, on imperfect information, set up as apologists for a half-hearted form of occupation which lowers our prestige, throws away our advantages, and wastes the commercial and political opportunities which are within our reach.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S declaration that the Government have no intention of taking military action against the Republic of Venezuela looks like an affirmation of the principle well known in international law that reprisals may be resorted to by one nation against another without constituting a state of war. Although it is reported that diplomatic relations have been broken off between the two Governments, this by no means necessarily follows as a result of a resort to coercive measures. There is a leading case on the point—that in which in contravention of a treaty between the Kingdom of Naples and Great Britain, and to the detriment of certain British subjects, a monopoly on mining rights was granted to some French concessionaires. Coercive measures of the kind which appear to have been taken against the Venezuelan Government were resorted to by England, but although British men-of-war were in the Bay of Naples seizing Neapolitan ships, the British Minister was not recalled. French mediation ultimately brought the misunderstanding to an end. It is characteristic of this form of international procedure that it is never resorted to against a nation stronger than the nation resorting to it. That, however, is a consideration of policy which the lawyers do not concern themselves with. It is not a measure of war, they contend, because its purpose and the measure of intervention are strictly defined and strictly limited from the beginning. But these are fine distinctions in connection with the subject which states who are the victims of these so-called "measures of restraint falling short of war" are not likely to appreciate. In the light of these distinctions it would be possible to contend that the Battle of Copenhagen, which was simply the result of Nelson's endeavour to get possession of the Danish fleet, was not an act of war, as indeed the English Government declared that the bombardment of Alexandria was not an act of war, the French Republic saying much the same thing of certain of its proceedings in China in which much powder was used and there was much letting of blood.

UP to the 16th instant fresh cases of cholera were occurring in Jummu.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has gone to Calcutta.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ruttonjee Dorabjee as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden during the absence of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw.

THE Amir intends remaining at Jellalabad until the spring has well set in. The climate there is milder than at Kabul, and he has administrative as well as military business to attend to.

THE man Greening, who is alleged to have stabbed his servant in Calcutta, surrendered on Friday before the Chief Magistrate, who released him on enlarged bail. The case has been postponed for a week. The complainant is still in hospital, but is improving.

PRINCE BERNHARD OF SAXE WEIMAR has reached Calcutta, where he is the guest of the Viceroy. The Duc d'Orleans, who comes to complete his military education in this country, is also staying at Government House.

AT a meeting held at Calcutta last week, it was decided to place a memorial portrait of Mr. Turnbull, late Secretary to the Corporation, in the Town Hall. An influential Committee was formed to carry out this decision.

AS rumours have been current of a punitive expedition into the Lushai Hills to punish Lieutenant Stewart's murderers, it may be stated that no troops have been yet warned for service.

THE Railway Committee which is to readjust the time-tables of the East India and Oudh and Rohilkand Companies so as to serve portions of Oudh and the North-West more effectively, and obviate delays of the mail deliveries, will assemble at Allahabad on the 24th.

THE head-quarters of the Italian army in Abyssinia are now at Saati, and explorations are being pushed on towards Ailet. It is believed at Massowa that, but for a diversion caused by the Mahdists and King Menelek, the attack on Saati would have taken place before now; for the Italians have been at Saati for twelve days, and the Abyssinians are in sight in considerable numbers.

MR. HOLMWOOD, late acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, has now prepared and will shortly present his report on the desirability of making further addition to British territory in the Kilimandjaro region. His report will, it is understood, be favourable to annexation.

THERE have been several cases of burglary in Rawalpindi within the last week. The house occupied by Mr. Morgan, wife of Colonel Morgan, late Assistant Adjutant-General here, was entered and various small articles were stolen. The house of Colonel Money was next broken into, and a valuable ring and necklace secured by the burglars. It is needless to say (remarks a correspondent) that the police have made no arrests, though, as usual, they are on the track.

SO far as trade goes the Russians are undoubtedly turning our flank in Eastern Asia. The Russian tea merchants, says the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, who trade direct with China, have for some years past exported Russian manufactures to that country in considerable quantities. Not only in the Chin

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson in reply to a question said Government had no intention of taking military action against the Republic of Venezuela with reference to the gold mining claim.

## A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Lord John Manners announced that it was the intention of Government to submit a Bill to the House for the establishment of a department of Agriculture.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Samuel Smith, member for Flintshire, moved an amendment, expressing regret at the ever recurring deficits in India and urging that more rigid economy should be practised. He also demanded the appointment of the promised Royal Commission to enquire into the Government of India.

Sir Richard Temple, member for Evesham, deprecated pessimist criticisms on the finances of India. He defended the action of the Government in raising the salt tax, and expressed his approval of the appointment of the Royal Commission demanded by the previous speaker.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, explained to the House the causes of the deficit and defended the financial policy of the Indian Government.

Regarding the Royal Commission, he said he was unable to promise that it should be appointed until after the forthcoming report of the Public Service Commission had been received and considered.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

## THE NEW PEER.

Sir Henry Holland, on being raised to the Peerage, has assumed the title of Baron Knutsford.

## THE GAEKWAR'S RETURN TO BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 21.

To-day was a memorable day in the annals of Baroda. The demonstrations this morning in honour of the return of the Maharaja were on a grand scale. His Highness arrived in a special train this morning. A select few of the noblemen and officers formed the reception party, headed by his Excellency the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Chief Justice Sursubs Sursuba, and others. Colonel Sir St. John and the European gentlemen and ladies from the Camp were the first who greeted his Highness, whom the Agent presented with a bouquet. The assembly sat at the station when Rao Bahadur Gungadhur, of the well-known firm of Gopalrao Mhyral, read an address of welcome from the Baroda people, which was presented enclosed in a silver casket.

His Highness appeared to be in excellent health, plainly clad, with the bright insignia recently handed him by her Majesty the Queen attached to his chest.

Both British and State troops lined the highways. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The thoroughfares for fully three miles were densely thronged with the whole of the city population as his Highness proceeded through Makarpura, in procession. Though the presence of almost all the sircary people had been dispensed with, myriads moved to the front, choking up every passage and window. The Mahajuns, headed by Gopalrao Mhyral and the sirdars having subscribed thousands, decorated the city throughout, raised triumphal arches, and now wished to establish an institution in commemoration of his Highness' return. His Highness was congratulated by deputations of the people in every important quarter of the town while passing the bright clean thoroughfares rendered fragrant with incense and joyous with native music playing everywhere, and Brahmins and thousands of school children at every turn of the roads chaunting and singing. The streets through which his Highness passed were strewn with gold and silver flowers by the Mahajuns, the Gujrati and Mahratti ladies gaily standing with sacred fire butties burning over them and with brass trays laden with ceremonial offerings. The Chimnabai Clock Tower played its beautiful chimes while the procession was slowly passing it. The sawary would have been much impeded but for the police arrangements, as great crowds persisted in coming to the front. The city and Makarpura were made quite gay with artistic devices of leaves, flowers, flags, banners, festoons, and pictorial and scenic representations. There have been great rejoicings among the people on the return of their ruler, who gave vent to numerous expressions of many hearty welcomes to their beloved sovereign, such as God bless our good King and Queen; May the good of our King and his people ever prosper; Long reign our Maharaja; The capital greets thy happy return, and so on, till Makarpura was reached. Here their Highnesses met the little prince whom the parents most fondly love, and whose health in their absence caused them constant concern.

Triumphal arches everywhere bespoke happiness. The grand station arch showed Oriental splendour and striking blending of contrasted colors. Associated with structural body of imitation gold and silver the arch at Motibaug was formed of two artificial banian trees wedded together and displaying appropriate mottoes. The return of the Maharaja was eagerly looked forward to by his subjects whose rejoicings therefore have been as sincere as they have been impressive. His subjects justly expect that the Maharaja will confer lasting boons on them, such as establish facilities for creating various trade and industrial centres, found and propagate technical learning, introduce sound sanitation in many minor towns of his territories, and relieve the fair portion of his subjects of preventable hardships and miseries of enforced widowhood. Such and other measures proceeded with in a right manner are sure to be universally commended as the fruits of his happy travel. His Highness expressed his great satisfaction at the spontaneous and widespread ovations received by him from the Mahajuns and the Municipality.

## MURDER OF A CULTIVATOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb 21.

A terrible outrage has taken place in the Delhi District. Some ruffians having murdered a cultivator, burned the body and then set fire to their victim's house and property, including all his cattle. A special police officer has been sent from Delhi to investigate the circumstances of the tragedy.

## INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. JOHN LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Government Resolution on the Port Commissioners' report into the matters mentioned in Government Resolution of September 1886 in connection with the loss of the steamer John Lawrence is published.

It appeared in evidence given by Mr. Mackenzie, of the firm of Messrs. Macneill and Company, before the Court of Inquiry, with regard to the loss of the John Lawrence, that Rs. 100 were paid by Messrs. Macneill and Company to Mr. Bushby, engineer and surveyor to the Port Commissioners, for professional advice given with regard to alterations required in the hull of the s.s. John Lawrence. On this the Court of Inquiry remarked:—We deem it our duty to point out that Mr. Mackenzie's explanation instead of alleviating tends rather to deepen the sinister aspect of the action. The question may naturally be asked why the owners and agents of the vessel should suddenly have conceived the desire that as their vessel was never intended to travel beyond the local coasting trade it should be made to comply with the requirements necessary for vessels employed in the foreign trade, nor can we understand why payment of money earned in 1883-84 was delayed until 1886. The incident has thrown a shadow of suspicion on the whole. The evidence given by Mr. Bushby has forced us to put him in the category of witnesses whose word, as far as the facts of this case were concerned, requires corroborative evidence.

The Lieutenant-Governor abstained from passing any orders on the above remarks till he had received explanation from Mr. Bushby, which the Port Commissioners were desired to submit. In this explanation Mr. Bushby stated that he had received verbal permission from the Vice-Chairman to do the work that was done on Sundays and holidays entirely out of office hours, and he presumed that if he had received the sanction of the Vice-Chairman in any point it was equivalent to the sanction of the Commissioners. Having done the work he naturally expected to receive a fee, or why should he ask permission to do the work for which he made no bargain. The partner, who requested him to do the work, went home in March, 1884, and as the repair was not finished till June, 1884, he presumed he forgot all about it. When Mr. Bushby went home in September, 1885, he saw the representative of the firm in London to whom the matter was mentioned. An order was sent to the Calcutta agents to pay him the honorarium, which was paid in January, 1886. The clause in his agreement, which prohibits his doing any other work, was met by the permission from the Vice-Chairman. He expressed regret that he took the fee direct from the agents instead of asking them to forward it through the Port Commissioners. The Port Commissioners appointed a committee to enquire into the matter, and they, in placing Mr. Bushby's explanation before the Commissioners, drew attention to clause 6 of the agreement and remarked in advising Mr. Macneill as to the work he had done in thoroughly repairing the s. s. Lawrence and in accepting the payment of the honorarium of Rs. 100 that Mr. Bushby had committed a breach of agreement. The committee then referred to the nature of Mr. Bushby's explanation and stated further that the work was very important and one which led the firm to incur the expenditure of a lakh of rupees. So if Mr. Bushby was justified the amount of honorarium was not excessive, but he should not have received the payment except through the Commissioners. The committee recommended that Mr. Bushby's attention should be called to the terms of his agreement, and that he be informed that in future no departure from them would be permitted except with the written consent of the Commissioners. The remarks of the committee are endorsed by the Port Commissioners.

The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept Mr. Bushby's explanation as in any way satisfactory, and regrets that the Commissioners should consider it sufficient to draw his attention to the terms of his agreement. Apart altogether from these terms and from the conditions laid down by the Board of Trade for the acceptance of Indian certificates, Mr. Bushby should have recognised the impropriety of his engaging in any way in the preparation of an equipment of sufficiency which he was afterwards on behalf of the Government and the public to judge.

*(To be continued.)*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the English mails of the 10th February, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore arrived here yesterday evening, two days before due date.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived on the evening of the 18th inst., from Bombay.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived on the evening of the 18th inst., from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Feb. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Sarats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 102¼ |
| Bar Silver | 44 |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 106½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 68⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 73½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 105¼ |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank Shares | £24 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank Shares | £19 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai | £52 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 71·1 |

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 74·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 77·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 80·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·4 |

## THE VICTORIA DOCK.

Lady Reay last evening admitted water into the Victoria Dock in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Amongst those present were H. E. the Governor, Lady Reay, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, Mrs. Pottinger, Miss Stuart Wortley, Miss Selby-Flood, Miss Pottinger, Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Col. Dobbs, Capt. the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Col. Macgeachie, Captain Place, R.N. Messrs. Fleming, C.S.I., the Hon. Forbes Adam, F. L. Charles, Municipal Commissioner; Conder, Campbell, Mitchell, Ormiston, Lynn, Gubbay, Sassoon, Janni, Bozzotti, Veerjivandas Wahawandas, Nusserwanjee Petit, Griffiths and others. A steel lever with a silver handle was provided for the occasion, and by means of this her Ladyship opened the sluices which communicate with the Prince's Dock, and the water rushed in with rapidity. H. E. the Governor, Lady Reay and party were shown over the dock by Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Lynn, and its working and means of ingress and egress explained.

The sluices were left open and the Dock will be filled to working level, it is expected, within four or five days.

## BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

It was a good day for the bookmakers yesterday, as outsiders won in every race except the first, in which Mr. Cooverjee's Saturday fulfilled the expectations entertained of him. The racing was in general very good and, but for the fact that punctuality was sadly disregarded, everything was as it should be. The grandstand was well filled, and the general public mustered in strong numbers. During the evening the band of the Gloucester Regiment played several very pretty selections of music, and filled up very pleasantly the intervals between the several events. We were glad to see the stewards have availed themselves of the professional services of Mr. Frank Beatty, who performed his, by no means, easy duties with his usual skill. In the first race Saturday, on whom the betting was even, was the first to pass the judge's box, and once more proved his right to the premier position among the horses of his class. Admiral, well ridden by Mr. Tobin, beat Argonaut, who was the favourite for the "Welter," and by his victory quite upset a pot of money for the benefit of the bookmakers. In the "Eclipse Stakes" Lady Bird's victory proved the value of the country-bred in competition with the Arab. She led the whole way, and was never reached by any of the field. Mirror started with the odds in his favour, but he was even beaten at the post by Aristocrat. "The Derby" resulted in a victory for Turn of Luck, late Dufferin. Nadershah, the favourite, was badly ridden, and was soon out of the running. There was a good deal of metal on him, but the luck turned in favour of Mr. Ameer's horse, pioneered by Greenhaugh, against whom the betting was 6 to 1. Dictator's presence on the field would, no doubt, have changed the course of events, but he was reserved for the Club Cup. The last race was run in the dark owing to the unpunctuality which was observed. Cruiser, the favourite, was beaten by King Arthur, with Wool up, against whom the odds were 3 to 1. It is to be hoped the stewards will commence the races at an earlier hour. It was always the rule to begin at 4 o'clock, and if this hour is adhered to again and the events punctually started, there would be no reason to complain.

The following are the details of the racing:—

1ST RACE.—4-30 p.m. "The Cowasjee Jehangeer Purse." Distance. R. C.

Mr. Cooverjee Ruttonjee's, b a g Saturday, 9st., Ramcharun ..... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a g British Flag, 8st. 9lb., Oomer.. 2
Hyderabad Confederacy, ch a g Goldfinch, 8st. 10lb., Kendall ..... 3
Aga Zinool Abodin Shah's, b a g The Shah (late Syud), 8st. 10lb., Mahomed ..... 0

Betting: Even Saturday, 2 to 1 British Flag, 4 to 1 Gold Finch and the Shah.

Mr. Beatty sent the field away well together. Shah took the lead at first, with Goldfinch next, and Saturday third. Very little change occurred till half the course had been covered, when Saturday forged ahead and took the lead, closely attended by British Flag and Goldfinch next. This order was maintained the rest of the way, and on turning the bend into the straight, Saturday took command and won by half a length. British Flag was second, and a couple of lengths behind him came Goldfinch. Time, 2 mins. 57¼ secs.

2ND RACE.—5 p.m. "The Welter." Distance G. R. 1¼ mile.

Mr. Jame's, b a h Admiral, 10st 7lbs. Tobin ..... 1
Mr. Macpherson's, b a h Argonaut, 10st. 3lb., J. Robinson ..... 2
Mr. Hyde's, g a h Gone Away, 9st. 5lbs Cotgrave ..... 3

Betting: 2 to 1 Admiral, 1 to 3 Argonaut, 5 to 1 Gone Away.

Argonaut jumped off with the lead with Admiral second. Shortly after Admiral passed Argonaut, and from that time maintained the first place, making the pace a very fast one. After the last quarter-mile post was passed, Admiral increased his lead by several lengths, and when up the straight was half a dozen lengths in advance of the rest, winning the judge's verdict with ease. Time 2 mins. 25¼ secs.

3RD RACE.—5-20 p.m. "The Eclipse Stakes." Distance ¼ mile.

Mr. Hugh Gough's, g cb m Lady Bird, 7st. 2lb., Wool ..... 1
Mr. Hugh Gough's, g a p Aristocrat, 7st 7lb., Ahmed ..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy, g a p Mirror, 8st. 11lb., Kendall 3
Mr. Ali Abdoola's, b a p Boneen, 7st. 12lb., Robinson .. 0
Mr. N.'s, g a p Special, 10st. 3lb., Ramchurrun ..... 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a p Khadaree, 7st. 12lb., Oomer..... 0
Mr. Burney's, b a p Suspense, 8st. 7lb., Brewty ..... 0

Betting: 4 to 6 Mirror, 5 to 1 Boneen, 4 to 1 Special, 6 to 1 Lady Bird and Aristocrat, 8 to 1 Suspense and Khadaree.

Mr. Beatty had to make two attempts before he got the field away. The lot were sent off well together with Lady Bird slightly in advance. At the last quarter mile post Boneen and Mirror came up, the rest in a cluster behind. On entering the straight Lady Bird was first with Mirror second and Aristocrat next. A few yards before the post Aristocrat past Mirror, Lady Bird being ahead and winning 1 judge's verdict by a length. A neck was the difference between Aristocrat and Mirror, Time, 1 min. 22 secs.

4TH RACE.—5-40 p.m. "The Derby." Distance R. C.

Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's, b a h Turn of Luck, 9st. Greenhaugh ..... 1
Mr. Sullivan Dawood's, c a c Grand Duke, 8st. 6lb., Robinson ..... 2
Hyderabad Confederacy, g a h Moheen, 9st., Dunn..... 3
H. H. Aga Jungheeshah's, g a c Turquoise, 8st. 10lb., Vinall ..... 0
Hyderabad Confederacy, b a h Samnite, 10st., Kendall.. 0
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's, b a c Nadershah, 9st., Ramchurun ..... 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a c Burnett, (late Moneer), 8st. 7lb., Oomer ..... 0

Betting: 1 to 2 Nadershah, 6 to 1 Turn of Luck, Turquoise, and Burnett, 4 to 1 Samnite and Moheen, 8 to 1 Grand Duke.

There was a very fair start. Samnite led with Nadershah and Burnett next. Before the first quarter mile post was reached Nadershah rushed past the leader and took command, Burnett was next. Nadershah made the pace too fast to maintain his position, and at the ¾ he fell back. Turn of Luck then took his place with Grand Duke and Moheen next. This order was maintained the rest of the way. Up the straight Luck increased his lead, and past the post three lengths in advance of Grand Duke, who was a similar distance in front of Moheen. Time, 2mins. 52⅘ secs.

5TH RACE.—6 p.m. "Selling Race." Distance 1 mile.

Capt Hamilton's, br a g King Arthur, 7st. 13lb., Wool .. 1
Hyderabad Confederacy, g a h Cruiser, 8st. 11lb., Kendall 2
Mr. S. A. V's, ch a h Arbid, 8st. 11lbs., Ahmed ..... 3
Mr. Hajee Yeesoof's, g a h Toufan, 7st. 9lb., David..... 0
Mr. N's, ch a g Khan Bahadoor, 7st 5lb., Ramcharrun.. 0
H. H. Aga Khan's, b a h Emperor (late Sumree 8st. 7lb. Oomer ..... 0
Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's, b a h Wheel of Fortune, 9st. 5lb., Greenhaugh ..... 0
Capt Rossetter's, ch a g Little Wonder, 9st. 13lb., Captain Payne ..... 0
H. H. Aga Jungheeshah's, b a h Himalaya, 8st. 7lb., Dunn ..... 0

Betting: Even Cruiser, 3 to 1 King Arthur and Himalaya, 4 to 1 Little Wonder and Wheel of Fortune, 10 to 1 Arbid, and 8 to 1 the rest.

This race was run in the dark. King Arthur, who seemed to have retained the lead the whole way, won by a length and a half, Cruiser was second, and Arbid third. Time, 1 min. 21 secs.

## RUSSIAN OIL IN BOMBAY.

Within the last few days large importations of Russian and American kerosine-oil have been made in Bombay. On Sunday last, the British ship Admiral Tromp, from New York, brought in 60,000 cases of this oil, and on Monday evening again the s.s. Kildare arrived in Bombay laden with as many as 107,262 cases of petroleum from the Caspian, and Black Seaports. This may tend to bring down prices to their former level.

## TRIP HOME ACROSS CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TORONTO, Dec. 15.

The Anglo-Indian going home by the new Canadian Pacific route will find much to interest him at every stage of the journey, and those in quest of novelty and adventure, and to whom the hackneyed overland route offers no new attractions, could not do better than avail themselves of the facilities, which the completion of the new trunk-route across Canada affords. Canada being a large grain-producing country, competing on a formidable scale with India in the European markets, the traveller interested in European commerce will take particular interest in the town of Regina, where, pursuing his course eastwards, he will see for the first time that grain is produced in sufficient quantity to make an elevator an indispensable adjunct of the trade.

### THE CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE.

The traveller, as he goes east, will note that not only do elevators increase in number at each station, but they also increase in size and importance. It may be as well to explain here the construction and use of these elevators that here, at Regina, are first met with. This one is of a capability of 50,000 bushels, and those that are found at Fort Arthur and Fort William, of a capacity of one-and-a-quarter million bushels. Others in Chicago are being built of a capacity of two million bushels. The grain, as it is brought, by the cultivator in his waggon, in sacks, is emptied sack by sack into a hopper on the ground-floor and weighed, a receipt being given for the weight. As an example, at Regina, for 25 sacks, a receipt was given for 75½ bushels, the only question after this check of the weight, affecting the grower, being the grade. This settled, he has no further concern beyond getting the receipt for these 75½ bushels. The owner of the elevators then stores it temporarily in this elevator building. From the bin or hopper in which the grower saw it weighed, it is dropped into a lower hopper, and the endless band and buckets contained in the building lifts the grain to the upper floor, whence it drops into one of a series of square bins, and is stored there. These bins have a funnel-shaped bottom, with valve and shoot attached.

The elevators are all built alongside a line of rails. When the grain has found a purchaser, or, the elevator being full, the owner sends it on to market, or to one of the larger elevators for storage; a railway truck is put alongside the shoot, and the grain is allowed to run direct into the truck in bulk. Beyond the transit in bags in the producer's waggon from the farm to the elevator the grain has no further contact with bags.

### GRAIN ELEVATORS.

There is a little ambiguity attached to the term elevator: the store-houses being called elevators, as well as the floating elevators, consisting solely of machinery for the handling of grain, or the machinery itself forming the endless bands and buckets by which the grain is moved. The huge buildings containing their one to two million bushels, and which are really stores, are equally called elevators. Using the word only as indicative of the machinery by which the grain is moved, the principle is that grain is lifted by it—(it consists of buckets on an endless band)—into bins, and from these bins it is allowed to escape into trucks or vessels, when required to be moved. The elevators attached to the storage houses are fixed, whereas those used to move grain from ships to ocean steamers are floating and movable. When grain is brought in from the producing districts to a store, such as those at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, Fort William, with a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels, &c., one line of building or compartment—length of the building is taken up by a line of rails. As eight or ten waggon-loads of grain are run in, the doors are opened, the grain is run into hoppers below ground line, and from them is lifted to the upper floor, weighed truck-load by truck-load, then allowed to gravitate into the bins, where it lies stored until sold. When sold, it is reweighed hopper by hopper load, and allowed to run by shoot into waggon, ship, or steamer.

### A LABOUR-SAVING APPLIANCE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway trucks carry each 40,000lbs. of grain in bulk. This is emptied in ten minutes by men, the car swept clean out, and the whole elevated to the weighing hopper on the top story, and from that it has found its way into one of the many bins almost simultaneously with the sweeping out of the last grains by brush from the car. The emptying of the grain from the cars is done by two men, each of whom has a large wooden tray or scoop, about two feet square, hollowed like a shovel. At the lower corner of each scoop is attached a rope joining into one about 4 feet from the scoop. This rope is attached to a fast revolving shaft by a friction clutch, and the scoop is drawn to the open sides of the truck. The man, who merely guides the scoop, pushes the grain in large quantities before him into the hopper below. The other two men put the friction clutch in and out of gear, as the men in the waggon return from the doors of the waggon back to the car and for a fresh scoop full. 40,000lbs. of grain moved in 10 minutes, weighed and lifted 80 feet, will serve to show the value of this labour-saving appliance. The only physical labour on the part of the men operating the scoops is that attendant on walking thigh deep in loose grain. There is no labour attending the pushing out of the grain. Few things are more surprising to a Canadian dealer in grain than to be told the mode of dealing with grain in India. It is only when ascertaining the low price of Indian labour, and the manner in which the grain is grown, sold, and bought, that the riddle is solved. The elevator at Fort William has 205 bins, 12 feet square inside the clear, and about 60 feet deep. One now being built in Chicago will have 196 bins, 14 feet square.

### DEFECTS OF THE INDIAN MODE OF HANDLING GRAIN.

A study of the modes of handling grain in these larger wheat and corn-producing districts would soon force the fact on the observer that considerable improvements could be introduced in the grain and seed trade of India. By sampling and storing at the railway centres into which it is brought from the producing districts, there can be little doubt that the quality would be improved, and with it, the price obtained at Liverpool or in Continental ports. The tendency would be to produce better and to bring to the depots cleaner grain. The cultivator would benefit; equally the merchant; and the ryot would soon learn the benefit accruing to him of seeing it weighed and graded, and getting his receipt, for it there and then it would be cashed without further trouble or loss to him. 40,000lbs. of grain, with very little experience, would be handled at a cheaper cost than it even now is; the improvement in rate would more than counterbalance additional cost, if even it cost more to so handle and store it. The merchant would benefit by the increased facility of handling and the readiness with which grain and seed could be "rushed" to meet the demands of the market, or held back to wait a rise. One very considerable element in the construction of these huge stores is no doubt the low price of timber. But even in India, it would pay to build in the same way and of the same material, importing from San Francisco. In San Francisco, timber such as is used in the construction of these elevators was, in September, seven dollars per 1,000 superficial square feet, 1-inch thick, equivalent to 84 cubic feet—a rate that would bear considerable addition for freight to India, seven dollars being equivalent to about 21 rupees. Attached to these elevators are, in all cases, cleaning machines for the purpose of cleaning and improving the grade of the wheat. They are worked automatically and fed from the bins, the clean grain escaping to the lower hopper, to be lifted back thence to one of the empty bins to be stored. If elevators were used in India, there would be important elements in the improvement of the grades of Indian wheat.

### EXPERIMENT BY SIR BRADFORD LESLIE.

Several years ago, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, Sir Bradford Leslie, made an attempt to introduce grain-cleaning and storing houses and machinery into the grain centres of that system of railway. But his proposition met with no support from the grain-dealers and merchants of India. They will ultimately have to admit the system, if they wish to supply successfully home markets in competition with America.

### FARMS IN CANADA.

To return to Qu'Appelle, and resume our journey east. The Bell Farm at Qu'Appelle is said to be the largest farm in Canada; it covers nearly 100 square miles, or over 50,000 acres; it is farmed by a company, the capital of which is about £30,000, half paid up, and about £7,000 of debentures. In 1887, about 10,000 acres were under wheat. Every mile now brings the traveller into a country fast being taken up for farming, and on either side the line a belt of country, 15 to 20 miles wide, is more or less under cultivation, and farm buildings now form a very considerable feature in the landscape. These farm buildings are in no case on any large scale. They are simply homesteads raised, as a rule, only on a sufficient scale for the settlers to be able to meet the requirements of Government regulations, before they can obtain their patent for the lands. Land is acquired in these parts—first, by a settler pre-empting or recording; and secondly, by occupying and improving them. Government lands are taken thus:—Any person being the head of family, a widow, or a single man, over 18 years of age, being a British subject, may record surveyed or unsurveyed lands which are unoccupied, unreserved, or unrecorded. The quantity thus recorded or pre-empted is not to exceed 160 acres (some exceptions are made in localities where 320 acres can be recorded). Only one pre-emption claim can be held at a time; such pre-empted or recorded land cannot be transferred or reconveyed, until a Crown grant or patent has been issued, and such land having been recorded has to be continuously occupied by the pre-emptor, or one of his family, until he has made a permanent improvement on the land, to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. This required improvement is taken as being met when a homestead and farm building have been erected of the value of 160 times 2½ dollars, or 400 dollars, in all. The fee on recording, is two dollars: that on obtaining a certificate and making final payment of 160 dollars, is 5 dollars. The payments may be made in four equal instalments—the first being due two years after recording, and each other instalment yearly after. Absence for more than four months from land recorded in a year is held to imply abandonment, when another party can pre-empt or record to the exclusion of the first recorder. The farm buildings, as a rule, simply meet these Government requirements in order to obtain a title to and clear possession of the land, and it will be some years yet before a larger and a better class of buildings will be built on these farms.

### SOME OF THE CONDITIONS OF FARMING.

Partners to the number of four may each pre-empt 160 acres, and so acquire a continuous plot. Plots are called sections, half, and quarter sections. Quarter sections are 160 acres; half sections, 320 acres. Lands purchased right out can be had in any quantity for 2½ dollars an acre. One of the stations, Virden, may be taken as a fair representative of the rest, and here the writer stopped for three days, and visited several of the locations and farms. He had an insight into the manners and customs of the settlers, and an experience of the sport of the locality. He visited the shooting grounds round a portion of the Pipe-stone River, and enjoyed the hospitality of some settlers from the Emerald Isle. Nearly all of these settlers had pre-empted their lands. With one or two, the completion of barn erections only was necessary to enable them to get their patent before the expiry of the year, and arrangements were being made for mutual help to effect this in time. Mutual help in the busy times of ploughing or harvesting forms amongst these settlers an important factor of success, and seems most readily given, one to the other, on any occasion it may be asked for.

Brotherly love seems to reign supreme here, for, when out shooting, the team we were travelling with was baited in a neighbour's stable without hesitation, and in the absence of the "proprietor." The house is left open without lock or bolt; perfect safety is here from vagabond or thief.

### ENORMOUS OUTTURN OF WHEAT.

The crops were all off the ground, and satisfaction was expressed by all at the outturn and the price of wheat. There had been a good harvest, and Manitoba's crop was estimated then at 12 million bushels; in the summer estimate it was only figured at 6 million baskets. Harvesting was over; a few oats in places remained uncarried, and threshing and ploughing were going on—the first actively, the latter only here and there.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

In October a source of great anxiety to all is to be found in the prairie fires, which were then burning all round. They were first seen as far back as Calgarry, and in this particular year, considerable damage was done by them up to and east of Winnipeg. These fires are, as a rule, easily guarded against, if the farmer will only plough a sufficiently wide "guard" round his risks, here called a "fire-guard." It consists in four or five plough-share widths of land being turned up, to bury the grass or stubble round. Sometimes if a heavy wind is blowing, and the surrounding grasses are very long, the fire will "leap" this guard; but, as a rule, it is an effective stop to the progress of a fire. On this particular day when sitting at dinner in one of the homesteads, an adjoining settler rushed in with the alarming news that a prairie fire was coming down on the crops and buildings. Without a word all left the table, and whilst rushing out, matches were called for. Some grain was emptied, for their bags to be used as fire-beaters, and in four or five places the grass was quickly fired and allowed to burn for a little distance, and then beaten out with the sacks. In this way an efficient fire-guard was made, and all returned to the unfinished dinner, quite regardless of the further progress of the fire. A very slight wind was blowing, but it was surprising the speed with which the fire travelled. Often, when burning a fire-guard, the fire will get the mastery of those lighting it, and thus a fresh prairie fire gets added to those raging around, or it may even turn round on its kindler and destroy were it was intended to guard. Carelessness in making fire-guards is often the origin of devastating fires. The smoke of the prairie fires in the State of Minesota in 1886 were felt in the western parts of the Province of Quebec and in the City of Winnipeg.

### SPORT IN CANADA.

The banks of the Pipe-stone River, and its *jheels* and open spaces, lying at its nearest point, 17 miles from the station of Verdin, was visited for a few hours shooting, and followed for a distance of four or five miles. Prairie chicken, a sort of grouse and duck only were met with: both were very wild, the duck never settling within miles after being disturbed, and very difficult to get near for a first shot. However, two guns secured seven prairie chickens and five ducks in about three hours' shooting. One of the guns secured 32 chickens last fall in a few hours, and in a space of half-a-mile of the Pipe-stone. Returning after sundown, a ride of 7 miles to a homestead for tea, a fox was shot; a little later on a badger was bagged. Both skins are money's worth here in this fur-hunting country. The badger about 2½ dollars; the fox one dollar. Part of our way back lay over some blackened country that a fire had swept across since passing it in the morning. These fires helped to make the birds very shy.

## BIRTH OF AN HEIR AT BANSDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSDA, Feb. 20.

The consort of H. H. Maharanashri Pratapsingji, Raja Sahib of Bansda—the Ahrajpurvalan Rathoda Raniji—gave birth to a son on the 16th instant at 2.15 a.m.

Guns were fired to celebrate the event. An elephant was driven round the town laden with bags of sugar, which was distributed to the people. The students of the English as well as the vernacular schools, and also of the girls' school, were called into the Durbar and given sugar. They also recited some poems in honour of the event. Prisoners, before being released from gaol, were provided with provisions and sugar. At 7 p.m. a grand Durbar was held, to which all the officers of the State, as well as the gentlemen of the town, were invited. His Highness shook hands with all present. Mr. Javerbhai Lathabhai was appointed to the office of Dewan to his Highness and presented with a 'turban,' 'dupatta' and 'ring.' Mr. Javerbhai thanked H. H. for these presents and delivered a speech to the effect that he would discharge his duty as a Dewan with strictest justice and impartiality. In the Durbar, after the ceremony of Kusamba, all the gentlemen were given attar, gulab, pan-sopari and sugar. H. H.'s mother and eldest sister as well as the Dharampurvalan Raniji, invited the ladies of the principal families of the town to a private meeting, where they were treated to pan-sopari, attar gulab, &c.

The people of the town assembled in the principal temples of the town, invoking the choicest blessings on H. H. and the Heir-apparent.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR**—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

## MILITARY NEWS.

The Brigadier-General will inspect the British and Native officers of the 4th Bombay Rifles and the 21st Bombay Infantry at revolver practice on Monday the 27th instant, the inspection of the 4th Rifles in sword drill and loose play taking place immediately afterwards.

According to later orders, the troopship Serapis does not leave Bombay till before the 28th instant, the cases of measles that transpired on board during her last voyage rendering her detention till that date necessary.

A garrison parade was held at Delhi, on the 15th February, on the Champs de Mars before the Jama Musjid. The 31st Punjab Infantry, a battery of artillery and one troop of the 13th Bengal Lancers took part in the manœuvres. Sir Frederick Roberts and Staff arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock punctually, and after the usual general salute the troops marched past in review order. They then advanced in line, and at the Commander-in-Chief's request Colonel Rutherford, commanding the station, put the men through a few battalion movements. Sir Frederick Roberts expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which the several movements were executed, and complimented the commanding officers on the smartness of the appearance of the men. The parade lasted scarcely an hour, and after it was over his Excellency inspected the native infantry lines.

## THE WATERBURY WATCH COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The papers of competitors in the Waterbury Watch Jubilee Prize Competition were sent to me on the 25th of January last. The work of examining and comparing them has been carried on continuously ever since. The amount of labour and care necessary to do full justice in making the awards has been enormous. The task, though not yet completed, is drawing to its conclusion, and the names of the twenty-three prize winners will be declared as soon as possible.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Notary Public and Accountant.

Feb. 21.

## ADDRESSES TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

During his Highness Sayajirao's stay in Bombay on Monday last, several addresses of welcome were presented to the Maharaja by deputations from local associations and others. One address was presented by members of the Maratha and Mali communities, who expressed much joy at beholding his Highness before them in all the vigour of health, the result, they said, of the bracing climate of Europe working on an originally strong and robust constitution. The marked and sympathetic attention his Highness received from the Queen-Empress as well as the *élite* of the British people was, they added, significant of the esteem in which his Highness was held in England; and the address wound up with the prayer that the liberal ideas imbibed by the Maharaja during his sojourn in the land of freedom may still further stimulate his solicitude for ameliorating the condition of the Maratha poor in the State of Baroda as elsewhere. A second address was presented by the president and members of the Dadur Gayan Samaj, to whom it was a matter of great rejoicing that his Highness returned to this country in sound health, because, they said, "India has never before been blessed with a Prince so richly endowed with such intellectual powers, combined with lofty and liberal sentiments and foresight, as your Highness has been." They hoped his Highness would extend his patronage to the Samaj. The third address was presented by the Niti Prasarak Mandali, and was as follows:—

May it please your Highness,—We, the undersigned members of the Niti Prasaraka Mandali, approach your Highness with sincere congratulations on this happy occasion of your Highness' safe return to these shores. Having received the benefit of a sound and liberal training, your Highness has most assiduously sown the seeds of education in the several districts of your Highness' territories, which at one time were really far behind the age. In the matters of sanitation and other municipal improvements, your Highness' administration bids fair to compete with several parts situated in British territory, and for the further expansion of these beneficent works, your Highness' resolve to visit Europe, accompanied by family and some of the prominent members of your Highness' Durbar, was a most proper one. This was a circumstance of the highest delight to all true lovers of progress. By this visit your Highness must have been, no doubt, highly benefited by observing the wonderful discoveries and progress made by science, literature and art in the European countries your Highness visited. We are very glad to learn that your Highness met with cordial receptions in the various European capitals that were visited, but above all, we feel extremely happy at the reception which was given to your Highness by our beloved Mother, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. In welc

## RAILWAY COLLISION IN THE PUNJAB.

A DELHI correspondent gives the following particulars of a serious accident which occurred on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway at five o'clock on Monday morning at Charki-Dadir, three stations beyond Rewari :—

Two heavily laden goods trains were to have crossed at the station named. The down train—that is, the one from the Rewari side—was running into the station and got up to the distant signal, when the train from the opposite direction rushed through the station and ran into the Rewari train. The effect of the collision was terrific, as the latter train was running at full speed. Nine vehicles have been completely wrecked, and the engines and most of the remaining wagons have been considerably damaged; while one driver has been seriously hurt and the other driver and both firemen are more or less injured. The accident was, of course, caused by the up train running through the station without a line clear, and the driver and fireman of this train are supposed to have been asleep on their engine. They, however, state that there were no lights at the station, and that they therefore could not see their position. Both men are under arrest. The driver who was injured is not expected to live.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

IN this matter Murli Mohan, who was examined on Thursday by Mr. Larpent, was called again on Feb. 17, and stated that Umrao Singh had induced him to draft a couple of letters purporting to ask Mr. Larpent to refund money paid to him as a bribe. The witness said he was taken by Umrao Singh and Mrs. Steel to Mr Rattigan, where he stated that he had bribed Mr. Larpent. A few days afterwards witness retracted this in a letter sent to Mr. Larpent, in which he said he had made the confession to Mr. Rattigan under pressure from Umrao Singh and Mrs. Steel: but it was not true, and he retracted for fear Mr. Larpent would prosecute him for libel.

On February 17, four witnesses for the defence were also called. Mr. Seaton stated that the promissory notes put in by Lall Chand Ram, Ditta Mull and Jodha Ram were not in Mr. Larpent's handwriting, and prosecutor here stated that this was not even alleged. The real promissory notes had been changed in these cases, those of Pertab Singh and Pir Baksh alone being in Mr. Larpent's handwriting.

Mr. Seaton further stated that Mr. Larpent had overdrawn his account at the Alliance Bank from time to time, and was still in debt to the Bank.

Mr. Herbert, a pleader, stated that he had done legal business both for and against Mr. Larpent, and had executed decrees to the extent of three or four thousand rupees, most of which had been paid. He put in six letters from Mr. Larpent, and gave evidence as to the handwriting of the pronotes.

Mr. Brandon gave evidence that he was a candidate both at the examinations of 1885 and 1886 and failed. He said that Mr. Bates supervised the examinations in both years. In 1886 he considered the supervision had been very lax, as talking had been allowed. He was dissatified with the result of the examinations, as several men who knew little law had passed. He suspected from rumour and what he had observed that the examinations had been unfair, and added in cross-examination that he thought the unfairness lay between Mr. Bates, an examiner, and the Registrar.

Mr. Logan, who was recalled for the defence, was examined at some length with regard to Mr. Larpent's official position and work, and in regard to Huriram Dass, Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office, who had been made to take furlough owing to his disobeying orders to carry out attachments on Mr. Larpent's pay.

Mr. Larpent then said he was not prepared with his statement for the defence, but would send it in to the Commissioners and prosecutor to-morrow evening. The hearing of further evidence was therefore adjourned until Monday.

## THE AMIR'S JUSTICE.

THE Old Testament stories of Solomon's decisions, as well as the tale of Susanna and the Elders, are brought graphically to mind by the following narrative, sent to the Lahore paper by a native correspondent in Afghanistan, of a curious decision given recently by the Amir. On Friday last week, a man applied to the Amir with a claim of Rs. 60 against another on account of an alleged loan which the borrower refused to pay. The Amir summoned the defendant before him in his garden at Jelallabad; but he denied that he owed any money to the other. When the appellant was ordered to produce his witnesses, he said that he had none "except the tree under which I gave him the loan." After long deliberation the Amir ordered him then to go to the tree and ask it for justice in the case. A little while after he had gone, the Amir said, inquiringly, that the appellant must surely have reached the tree by that time? Whereupon the defendant who was present, said, "Not yet; the tree is too far." As soon as the Amir heard this from the defendant, he gave orders quietly in the Turki language to one of his servants to go after the appellant and bring him back and he ordered the defendant to go and see if the appellant had reached the tree. When the appellant came back, he was also ordered to go and see if the defendant went to the same tree "under which you say that you gave him the loan"; and it was so. The Amir of Kabul thereupon ordered the defendant to pay the appellant Rs. 60, because he could not have known the right tree if he had not borrowed the money; and he was fined also for giving false evidence.

## A NIGHT IN A JUNGLE.

A WRITER in *Macmillan's Magazine* describes an experience in a Burmese jungle. He and a friend had watched one night for a tiger that had not given them a meeting. On the following night they decided to look out for deer. The writer selected for his ambush a nook on a low sloping rock, overlooking a pool round which there were numerous fresh tracks.

"Wearied and sleepy," he says, "I lay back against the rock as a sambhur disappeared for the third time without giving me a shot; my rifle lay across my knees, and some evil spirit prompted me to open the breech, that it might lie more easily upon them. Tired and indifferent, I had dozed off to sleep, when my companion touched my arm lightly and whispered the single word, *kya* (tiger). I awoke with a start, and looked in the direction indicated. Here he was coming slowly through the mist, straight towards the rock, with the easy rolling swagger a tiger affects when he is on the prowl. I clutch my rifle and snap the breech. Great heavens! for the first time since I owned the weapon, it refuses to close! The tiger, off which I have not taken my eyes, has reached the foot of the rock, and attracted by my movements, deliberately pauses to gaze at the apparition it beholds.

With the useless rifle in my hands, I sit facing it utterly unable to move, and the Karen, crouched beside me, with his head between his knees and his hands clasped above it, is trembling in every limb. The little grey-looking form is only six feet from me, and with two short steps can enter the nook and select either of us at his leisure. The fixed stare of the blazing green eye-balls seems to paralyze me; for fully half a minute—it seemed an hour—he stands there motionless, but at length passes on, still keeping his eyes on me, until he disappears round the corner of the rock a few feet away. Relieved of that appalling stare, I breathe more freely, and, straining my eyes in the direction I expect the tiger will take, with desperate eagerness exert all my strength to close the breech of the rifle. I can feel no obstruction—for it is of course too dark to see—but it will not close; and I pause—to see once more that mesmeric gaze fixed upon me!

Dissatisfied with his first scrutiny, the tiger has passed round the rock and returned to repeat it. It is sickening. Helpless and dazed, I sit there blankly returning the steadfast stare that so perfectly unnerves me. This interview lasts longer than the first; I cannot close my eyes even if I would. The perspiration streams down my face, and I feel the cold drops trickling slowly down my back. How I curse the brute for his calm dispassionate gaze! How I curse my own folly in not having selected a tree to shoot from! For now, though I am shaking all over, a strange defiant feeling is creeping over me, and—thank God! the tiger once more turns away, and this time quietly takes the path towards the opposite jungles, disappearing into the fogwrapped night. Gone! and I lie back and give way to a fit of cold shivers,' such as I have never felt before, and for half an hour I see nothing but eyes, round, fierce, glaring green eyes, wherever I turn my own.

No daybreak surely was ever so long delayed as that we now anxiously wait for; but it comes at length, and, cramped and shivering, I hasten to examine the rifle. A small, but thick fleshy leaf had found its way into the 'grip' action, and, crushed though it was, the stringy fibres refused to allow the close-fitting mechanism to work. The Karen who is watching me murmurs in Burmese, 'Witchcraft,' and after the night I have just passed through I am more than half inclined to agree with him. Curiously enough, only two weeks afterwards information was brought that a Karen who had selected that identical rock to shoot sambhur from, had been pounced upon and carried off by a tiger as he left his hiding-place just before daylight. Eston's informant added, with grave simplicity: "The white face of your friend was new to the tiger; on that account he escaped."

## INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT is stated that the Government of India anticipate that there will shortly be an excess of officers in the Public Works Department available for employment, and that it has consequently been decided to offer special leave on the following conditions to a limited number of officers :—

1. The leave will carry ordinary furlough allowances whether furlough is due or not.

2. The leave will count as service for pension, but not for furlough.

It will not, however, be counted against furlough at credit when the leave is taken, nor will it form part of the aggregate amount of leave specified in sections 47 and 132 of the Civil Leave Code. It will not interrupt the period of three years necessary to intervene between two periods of ordinary furlough.

3. It will not be given for more than two years, and officers will be liable to be recalled from it if their services are required after the expiration of one year; if so recalled, or returning at the expiration of two years, it will be at their own expense.

4. As regards leave, subsidiary to this leave, it will be subject to the ordinary rules regarding such leave.

5. Temporary promotions to the Executive class will not be allowed on account of absentees on special leave.

## CULATION IN FREIGHTS FROM BOMBAY.

THE following communication with reference to the Bombay freight market is published in the *Times* :—

General Shipowners' Society, Whittington-house, Whittington-avenue, Leadenhall-street, Jan. 30.

Sir,—One of our most esteemed members, largely occupied in the Bombay trade, has directed the attention of my committee to the fact that the freight market in Bombay has for some time past been almost entirely in the hand of speculators in tonnage, and that at present, without having tonnage secured, they are issuing freight engagements to shipper for almost any port in the United Kingdom, Continent, Mediterranean, and Adriatic, with a view to getting nearly all the cargo into their own hands, and then paying only such reduced freight as they may think fit.

By this means a great injury is done, not only to the Bombay market, but to all other Indian markets, the freight on which is injured by the Bombay rate being made artificially low.

I am therefore directed by my committee to inform shipowners of the fact, and to suggest to them the risk of sending steamers to Bombay without previous engagements home.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. COOKE, Secretary.

## THE CZAR AND HIS DANGERS.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has received the following communication from St. Petersburg, with assurances that the news it contains may be relied upon as true in every particular :—

The Czar has had another very narrow escape from assassination, an escape for which he is nowise indebted to the precautions of his Government. An officer was yesterday brought into the hospital in a dying state: he had shot himself in the region of the heart, and his attempt was in so far successful that the doctors unhesitatingly declared his wounds mortal. On being apprised of this, he signified a wish to make an important statement before the authorities, who were sent for at once. Before they arrived, however, and before superfluous listeners could be sent out of the room, he confessed that he had shot himself in order to avoid shooting the Emperor; which he, as a member of a revolutionary society, had been deputed, by lot, to do. This much, and only this much, was heard by persons for whose ears, in the opinion of the authorities, it was not intended. They were at once arrested; but as two of them were members of a liberal profession, present in the hospital in fulfilment of their duty, they were released after many warnings. My information comes directly from one of those who himself heard the first part of the dying man's confession, and was then reprimanded and sent out of the room. It is, therefore, absolutely trustworthy.

When the authorities arrived at the bedside of the dying man they listened to his statement, which they took down in writing, and then they submitted him to a cross-fire of questions enough to have exhausted a young man in the enjoyment of perfect health—with what result I am unable to say. Whether he has named his fellow-conspirators or given any clue to their discovery is known to none but those who took his depositions. Some highly interesting questions may possibly be cleared up later on, such as the social position of the revolutionists; was the secret circle purely military one, or were the conspirators to any great extent officers of the army, and were they numerous? etc. It seems to me probable that they were not numerous; for the strength of the revolutionary movement in Russia, in its new phases, lies precisely in the large number of separate secret circles, composed each of a comparatively small number of conspirators.

## CURIOS FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

VERY strange are Chinese notions as to the cause and effect of great natural events. Only three or four years ago the working of the coal-mines in North China was stopped because of the baneful effect such disturbance of the earth must have an atmospheric influences, and consequently on the spirits of the imperial dead. Later still an edict of the Empress-Mother gave publicity to an equally remarkable superstition which had induced an Imperial Censor so to overstrain his prerogative as to blame the Court itself for a terrible disaster. The Great Yellow River suddenly overswept its banks, inundating a large part of the province of Shansi, devastating an immense area of tea plantations, destroying two large towns, and causing great loss of life and merchandise. Still more, the flood brought unspeakable misery on the river population, who live and die in their sampans—the tiniest of house-boats. Thousands of these boats were swept from their moorings and dashed to pieces.

The disaster might have been attributed to an unusual rainfall; but the Imperial Censor was not to be deceived by so superficial an explanation. Aware that during the sway of the Tang dynasty there existed "a pernicious custom of sending a eunuch to armies in the field to act as witness and censor of the military operations," he discovered that this calamity was due to the wrath of the Water-Dragon at the fact that when Prince Chun, the father of the Emperor, was sent to inspect the fleet and the fortresses of the north he was escorted by the chief of the Court eunuchs. It so happened that the Empress had herself selected Prince Chun's escort; and the Censor soon discovered that in his rash fault-finding he had roused a Tartar indeed. The Empress informs her people that by her desire Dr. Tsuan-Tchun and Ly-Hien-Yug, the chief of the eunuchs, had been appointed to accompany his Imperial Highness Prince Chun, in order to devote to him that attention which his health might require in the labours he had to undergo. She reminds her subjects that the Court has from of old held to the practice of employing eunuchs in the transmission of letters and other commissions. She adds that, on his return to Peking, Prince Chun had spoken in the highest terms of Ly-Hien-Yug. "At this juncture," continues the edict, "we received a memorial from the Censor Tchou-y-Hsin. The author of this document indulges in a lecture to his Sovereign! According to him the floods which have just desolated the provinces of the empire are an infallible sign of the faults of the Government, which is impotent to conciliate the favour of Heaven. . . . . The Censor Tchou seems to be ignorant of Court etiquette. He launches into airy digressions and draws from them erroneous conclusions." In short, the imprudent Censor found the tables effectually turned on him.

Probably no other officials gazette reveals so many curious points in national creed and custom as does that of Peking. A recent number refers to the astonishing custom of rewarding divinities for some timely and beneficent acts of intervention, by bestowing upon them high-sounding titles, duly patented. On the other hand, a deity who turns a deaf ear to the prayer of the people is punished. Thus, for pitilessly withholding rain in time of drought, the idols are occasionally carried out of their temples and deposited in the scorching sun till they are blistered, that the unkind gods may have some experience of the sufferings they entail on their worshippers. And so, when any special deliverance has been vouchsafed, the Emperor recognizes the same not only by thanksgiving but by granting honorific titles. The God of War and the Great Water-Dragon have thus accumulated many titles, each of which has been formally announced in the *Official Gazette*. The latest intimation of this sort tells us how in August last the Golden Dragon Prince came to the rescue of the town and fortress of Jeho, in Manchuria, when they were threatened by a sudden inundation, the rivers having risen ten feet. At the request of the inhabitants, the military governor repaired to the temple of the river-god to offer up prayers, whereupon the waters fell immediately. A month later the danger was renewed; and now the Golden Dragon Prince appeared in living form in front of his tablet in his temple. On learning this, the governor, accompanied by all the officers and labourers on the river-works, hastened to the temple and offered up prayers and sacrifices, and again the water fell a whole foot. In recognition of this intervention, the officials and people "pray that a title may be bestowed on the spirit, in grateful acknowledgment of the protection it has afforded in recognition of his Majesty's virtues." Accordingly the Board of Ceremonies is directed to carry out this suggestion.

## UNLUCKY SHIP-NAMES IN THE NAVY.

CERTAIN ship-names seem, with strange persistence, to have brought ill-luck to those British war-vessels that have borne them. The other day, when, all hope of the safety of the Wasp was abandoned, it was remembered by most people that in 1884 another British gun-boat of the same name was lost, with fifty of her crew, off Tory Island; but very few recollected that yet another Wasp was burned off Dunkirk in the year 1800. Wasp has, indeed, been an unfortunate name; yet not more so than several others. Take, for example, the name Fox. A Fox, of 28 guns, was captured by two American frigates in 1777; another Fox, of the same armament, was taken by the French in the following year; a Fox of 12 guns was accidentally sunk at Teneriffe in 1797; and a fourth Fox, of 18 guns, was lost in the Gulf of Mexico soon afterwards. Or take the name Resolution. One Resolution, commanded by the gallant Hannam, was burned by fire-ships in the action with the Dutch on June 25, 1666; another, a ship of 60 guns, was lost on the coast of Sussex in the great storm of November 26, 1703; a third, a new 74-gun ship, drifted ashore on the Four Bank in 1759, after having taken part in Hawke's action in Quiberon Bay, and became a total wreck; a fourth, a transport armed with 14 guns, was taken by the French in the East Indies in 1783. Take, again, the name Vanguard. One Vanguard lost her captain, Mildmay, in the fight with the Dutch in 1658; another, second-rate, sank at her moorings at Chatham in the great storm of 1703; and the last Vanguard was rammed and sunk by the Iron Duke in the Irish Channel about twelve years ago. A still earlier Vanguard than any of the above-mentioned was the scene of a sad accident in 1630, when Charles I. was being saluted by her. A gun burst, killing a boy and wounding several sailors. Nor can it be said that Blanche has been a lucky name. A Blanche of 32 guns was lost with all hands in a hurricane in the West Indies, in October, 1780; a similar Blanche, which was built six years later, was lost in the Texel, in September, 1799; and a third Blanche was wrecked on the French coast in the spring of 1807. She was a 38-gun frigate, commanded at the time by Sir Thomas Lavie, and forty-five of her crew were drowned, the rest being made prisoners.

We are now doing our best to destroy the old iron-clad Resistance at Portsmouth. Her name seems to doom her to misfortune. In 1798, a Resistance of 44 guns, under Captain Edward Pakenham, caught fire in the Strait of Banca and blew up within a few minutes. Only thirteen men escaped; more than three hundred officers, seamen, and marines, together with a Malay woman and fourteen Spanish prisoners, perished. Of those who escaped the disaster, only one seems to have survived to reach England. In May, 1803, a second Resistance, a 36-gun frigate, was wrecked on Cape St. Vincent; but all her crew were fortunately saved. Another old ironclad, the Repulse, which has lately been got rid of, bears an equally unfortunate name; for a Repulse foundered with all hands off Bermuda in 1775; another Repulse, of 64 guns, was wrecked near Ushant, in March, 1800, and all her crew were made prisoners; a third Repulse, a small 14-gun vessel, was lost off Yarmout in 1782.

Of names borne by existing British ironclads, Ajax, Anson, Conqueror, and Minotaur seem to have been very unlucky. An Ajax of 74 guns was accidentally burned in February, 1807, in the Mediterranean, and 250 of her crew perished. Another Ajax, belonging to the East India Company's fleet, had previously been captured by the French. An Anson, a 44-gun frigate, was wrecked off Helstone and lost sixty of her crew. As for the name Conqueror, it has led two ships to misfortune. One a line-of-battle ship, was wrecked on St. Nicholas Island, Plymouth, in 1760. The other, of 100 guns, was lost near the Bahamas in December, 1861. Captain Sotheby, who was in command, succeeded in saving his ship's company and all his guns, and was fully acquitted by the court-martial which afterwards tried him.

Barbadoes is a name which belongs at present to no ship in the Navy List. A Barbadoes, of 14 guns, was lost, with all her crew, in the West Indies in 1780; another, a 28-gun frigate, went ashore in September, 1812, on the north-west bar of Sable Island, but lost only one man. Nor is there now a Chameleon. One Chameleon was lost in 1780 in the West Indies; another, a revenue cutter, under Lieutenant John Pratten, was run down in the Channel in August, 1834, by H. M. S. Castor. Alert, too, is a name which no longer appears. An Alert was taken from us by the French in 1793; another in 1794. A smaller vessel of the same name had also been taken by the French Junon in 1778. But we still have a Defiance, in spite of the fact that we lost one in 1669, and another in a West India hurricane in 1780; and we still have a Sapphire, although in 1670 we lost one owing to the cowardice of Captain John Pierce and his lieutenant Andrew Logie, who were executed in consequence, and although in 1696, we had to burn another off Newfoundland in order to save her from falling into the hands of the French. St. George has disappeared. This is a pity; but the name has certainly been unlucky. Blake died on board a St. George. Another St. George lost her captain, Jeffery Pearce, at the Battle of Solebay. A third, a 98-gun ship, was wrecked in December, 1811, off the west coast of Jutland, and of about eight hundred souls on board only two or three escaped. The name Scarborough has also vanished. A Scarborough was taken by the French in 1693; a second was lost in a West India hurricane in 1780. Ramillies, again, is a name that we know no more, although it has been glorious as well as unfortunate. A Ramillies, the second of her line, carrying 90 guns, was lost off Ram Head in 1760, all on board save twenty-six men perishing; and about twenty years after, the next Ramillies, of 74 guns, had to be abandoned and destroyed, so terribly was she damaged by a storm which overtook her on the banks of Newfoundland.

There has always been a natural tendency on the part of the Admiralty to quietly drop unlucky names from the Navy List. Anna, Amazon, Appolo, Boadventure, Bristol, Captain, Espion, Garland, Hussar, Mary, Pandora, Phœnix, Prince, Romney, Sterling Castle, and Terrible, each of which has been at least twice unfortunate, have been allowed to disappear; but Spitfire remains, and so does Revenge. Nor is Revenge a name which should ever be permitted to go. Sir Richard Grenville lost his "little Revenge" in 1591, but he lost her with honour; and another Revenge, which blew up in 1666, had done good work for the country ere she met her fate. As superstition dies out we shall, perhaps, be able to revive even such unlucky names as Resolution and Vanguard, both of which are very honourable. Captain too, and Blanche, Ramillies, and Garland, deserve to be some day restored in recognition of services rendered long ago. Many of the unlucky names, indeed, are also among the most glorious names in British naval history. Some of them were borne almost continuously for more than 200 years, and they could scarcely have gained much glory without very frequently exposing themselves to the dangers of storm and battle and without occasionally meeting with disaster. We have dealt only with their ill-luck; but their *bonnes fortunes* ought not to be forgotten; and it would be a happy move on the part of the Admiralty to direct that on board every British war-ship that bears an old name a brief tabulated history of the glories and misfortunes of that ship-name should be exhibited in some conspicious position. Officers and men would then be daily reminded of the fact that, although they serve now in floating boxes of machinery and under conditions that for the most part are entirely new, they belong to the same navy that in the sixteenth century humbled Spain, in the seventeenth was not to be beaten by Holland, and in the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth destroyed the maritime power of France.

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

### UNIVERSITY DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

It appears that the ladies are not to have it their own way after all at Cambridge. It was known that among the residents there was a strong majority pledged to resist the opening of degrees to women; but about the feeling of the non-residents there was considerable doubt. It had been ascertained that no less than 822 members of the Senate were in favour of granting the request made by Miss Davies and her supporters; but the non-resident opposition was till January 26, an unknown quantity. Our readers are aware that two memorials were circulated among the non-residents: the one offering an unqualified opposition, the other equally hostile to the proposal but attempting to sweeten the pill by suggesting the establishment of an independent authority with power to confer degrees. These memorials have already been signed by 867 non-resident members of the Senate, and names are still coming in fast. Adding these to the 220 residents who have signified their opposition, we have a majority of about 250 against the proposal. This majority will, no doubt, be largely increased. Considering that the residents are misogynists in the proportion of seven to one, the question may be regarded as settled against the women. It is to be hoped that before they are ready to come on again some alternative to the introduction of the "poll girl" on an extensive scale will have been discovered.

### BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Veils (says the *Queen*) are once more worn by the young ladies, who rehearse their own hymeneals, at weddings, and those are being shown long and full, brought forward over the face, starting from beneath either a spray of flowers and a dainty bow of ribbon, or the flowers are replaced by feathers. Another notion is the Marie Stuart veil, which is particularly becoming; the shape is outlined with pearl beads. The veil, starting from the point in front, and then floating at the back, rests prettily on the hair, and yet is so light and gossamer-looking, it in no way interferes with the graceful outline of the head and coiffure.

There are several new shapes in hats for bridesmaids. A model in Leghorn straw, with somewhat wide brim, is caught up carelessly here and there at the back and is bent in becomingly to the face; the crown is almost hidden by pink roses and emerald-green velvet bows. A Panama straw hat has the crown hidden with blue gauze, from which peep forth white wings, which blend with the gauze and appear to secure it. Quite another class of hat is made in dark velvet, with a high crown; brown vulture feathers are clustered in the front; the velvet is folded over the shape with studied carelessness.

Baskets of flowers often replace bouquets at weddings. The handles of some are tied with long loops of ribbon, while others are silvered, orchids being the favourite bloom.

There are novelties in wedding favours; some have tufts of white ostrich feathers tied in with the orange blossom, others lilies-of-the-valley with the sheath-like leaf standing boldly up at the back, and a third variety has flowers composed of pearl beads blended with the blooms.

### WHAT ROYALTY WEARS.

From a number of dresses made for H. R. H. Princess Louise to take with her to Malta, a peacock-blue and a red satin evening gown were particularly noticeable, the latter trimmed with some of the Honiton lace worn at her wedding, similar lace (a favpurite kind with our Royal family) blending with a sage-green satin gown.

The morning robes for our Royal Princess were noticeable for their simplicity. A navy-blue woollen made with a Norfolk bodice, and combined with a soft beige-coloured Indian woollen, had an almost invisible interwoven stripe, and was made with long straight skirt draperies, and dark brown velvet introduced on the bodice. A Pompadour silk teagown was made with an Incroyable jacket.

### THE USE OF COSMETICS.

The *Lancet* says it may not be out of place at this season of the year, when cosmetics are so much used by professional and amateur artists at theatrical and other entertainments, to point out that this practice is not devoid of danger. Light cosmetics, such as properly prepared vegetable powders, starch, &c., may be used without any deleterious consequences; but the heavier powders, which are often preferred because they do not come off so readily as the lighter ones, and because they are also cheaper always contain mineral ingredients. Bismuth is occasionally used, but carbonate of lead in large quantities mixed with chalk, is most common. Cases of lead colic and lead paralysis have been now and again traced to the wearing of such cosmetics, especially if applied night after night; and many cases of the milder forms of lead poisoning, which at first seemed difficult to explain, have been shown to be due to the habitual use of these preparations.

### GENTLEMEN'S MUFFS.

Cold hands are divided impartially between the sexes, but muffs we are accustomed to regard as peculiarly the possession of our own. Formerly, however, this was by no means the case. Gentlemen, as well as ladies, regarded the muff as an integral part of their winter attire, and no "beau" or "macaroni" could sustain himself with the consciousness that his appearance was what was due to himself and to the society which he adorned, unless, says the *Queen*, a small muff dangled from his neck by a silken ribbon.

### CHAIRBACKS.

Chairbacks of Pongee silk are fashionable, and they are usually composed of two shades, especially orange and yellow. Two lengths are taken and loosely tied together on the back of a chair, cushion, or couch. White and gold colour are often looped together. There is not any particular uniformity about the arrangement. Little drawn window blinds in dining-rooms, bedrooms, or the lower half of tall drawing-room windows, are composed of this silk, and it is mixed with a length of plush; and, arranged over one-half of a beautiful frame on a table, it is used as afternoon tea cloths, small table cloths, for toilet table drapery, hangings for dados (but not in London, where dust and dirt soon accumulate), coverings for flower-pots, arranged like a folded scarf with one end turned upwards and tucked in, day coverlids for beds edged with deep light-patterned lace, and many other things. The silk is tolerably wide, and less than 2s. a yard.

### SOME NEW SCENTS.

The correct scent for the heroine to use just now is "Pao Ross." It is wonderfully fresh, and makes one think of the scents of a bright spring morning. Experts can tell you what combinations are used to produce it, but who cares for such uninteresting details? The new mixture is delicious, and comes most pleasantly to one's senses as this dreary time of the year. The Marechale Duchesse is another delightful scent, quite the right thing to use; but after Pao Ross it is faint and weak. It is fitted only for a very languid beauty. The Jasmin d'Espagne, on the contrary, is for a woman of the world, but a being full of life. It makes one think of Charbonnel's sweets—it smells much as they taste. Yet through this voluptuousness comes the sharp true odour of the real jasmine. These are some of Guerlain's choicest: I sniffed them at Mario Carroll's.

### NEW DRESSES FOR MRS. LANGTRY.

Mrs. Langtry is having quite a number of black dresses, to wear in America for visiting. Madame Kate Reilly is making her a lovely Greek one, the drapery caught to the left shoulder in front, and to the right shoulder behind, and with sleeves which are really a piece of drapery tied round the arm very elegantly, and knotted at the elbow. The dress itself is of black sicilienne, and the drapery over it is all of black lace. There is a wide jetted girdle to shape and show off the figure. This same model looks beautifully made in pale pink crepe de Chine draped over pink faille.

### HOW LORD LYTTON ACHIEVES POPULARITY.

At Lord Lytton's first reception at the English Embassy the other night (writes "Flowers o' the May" in the *World*) we had an example of the difficulty of organising a fete with the elements offered by the social chaos of contemporary Paris. His Excellency, I am told, is desirous of popularity; he wishes to be gracious to make friends, to have nice people at the Embassy. But how is this end to be achieved? Lord Lytton began by sending out fifteen hundred invitations to the Diplomatic Corps, to eminent politicians, to the *haute banque*, to the Academy, to a few artists and men of letters, and to a considerable number of journalists. The result was that you saw, under the same lustre, the Papal Nuncio, M. Clemenceau, the Duc de Broglie and Jules Ferry, with the exuberant Madame Munkascy vainly imagining herself to be a *trait d'union* between these discordant elements. But where were the literary men and the artists? Why did they not honour with their presence the reception of their *confrere* Owen Meredith? On the other hand, why, should they have gone to it?

### THE CZARINA IN PURPLE.

At the Imperial reception in the grand saloon of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg on the Russian New Year's Day, the Czarina wore a magnificent dress of "Royal" purple velvet, embroidered with gold, and an immense train of the same material, bordered thickly with ermine. Her Majesty literally blazed with diamonds and rubies. The Grand Duchess Vladimir (sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin) wore a dress of "old gold" satin, with a train of white and gold brocade, and a splendid tiara of diamonds.

## THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

ACCORDING to a private telegram received in Berlin from San Remo, an examination of the Crown Prince's throat resulted in a unanimous opinion of the attendant doctors that "perichondritis only" is his ailment. Similarly, the correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, who avowedly derives his information direct from Sir Morell Mackenzie, telegraphs that, in the opinion of this authority, the Crown Prince's recovery can only be slow, even if perichondritis be his disease. The presence of this disease has been determined, but it does not follow as a matter of course that cancer does not co-exist with it; only on the latter point it is impossible to speak with certainty, by reason of the difficulty of making a proper local examination. There were cases of perichondritis, said Sir M. Mackenzie, that were very like cancer, while, on the other hand, perichondritis could occur with several other diseases. Another telegram, sent from San Remo to the semi-official News Agency in Berlin, states that after Monday's examination the five doctors—Mackenzie, Hovell, Krause, Schrader, and Bramann—were unanimously of opinion that an operation was not necessary, and that the Prince's breathing was thoroughly normal.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from San Remo stating that Sir Morell Mackenzie has received a letter from Professor Virchow, in which the latter declares that in spite of the most minute investigation and the care taken by him that any unfavourable indications should not escape his notice, he has discovered nothing of a serious character in the particles from the Crown Prince's throat examined by him.

FLORILINE :—FOR TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road London.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Hindoo, Captain C. Edwardes, for Cutch Mandvie, cleared out yesterday with 300 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Olympia, 1,654 tons, Captain E. R. Case, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Middlesborough and four European passengers.

THE B. I. steamer Commilla, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with Mr. C. Harrison, first class and 366 deck, passengers.

THE s.s. Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain J P Cumming, arrived in port the evening before last, laden with 2,473 tons of coals from Cardiff (Jan. 23), for the Bombay Government, the Captain being its consignee.

THE s.s. Sylvia, 1,206 tons, Captain T Vacey, brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of 2,004 tons of coals and coke from Shields (Jan. 17), for the local Government. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. Elton, 1,708 tons Captain R. Campbell, sailed from Bombay yesterday, in ballast, for the Diamond Isles.—The s.s. Heathfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C. McFee, bound for the same place, left Bombay, yesterday, empty.

THE British steamer Kildare, 2,277 tons, Captain J Johnson, from Batoum, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening, laden with a cargo of 107,262 cases of kerosine oil for the Bombay Company Ld, who are also agents for the vessel.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Coromandel | 2523 | J. Reeves | A | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Arabia | 2314 | J. Laird | B | W. &A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Zambesi | 1564 | E. Crewe | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, City of Carthage | 1717 | W. M. Grieve | E | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| ,, Othello | 1934 | J. Atkin | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Clan Cameron | 1535 | P. C. Crocket | H | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Kangra | 1468 | H. M. Ingram | K | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| ,, Waves | 1545 | J. Macarthy | L | Beyts, Craig&Co |
| ,, Rio Burno | 1100 | R. W. Young | M | W. &A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Abeona | 1405 | G. B. Corner | N | Cursetji Edulji. |
| ,, Fremona | 1897 | A. Anderson | P | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Iran | 2316 | R. Poland | Ibis | E. Bates & Co. |
| ,, Yesso | 1381 | T. Trotter | | F. Muir & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Kildare (s) | Johnson | Batoum, Jan. 10. |
| 21 | Sylvia (s) | Vacey | Shields, Jan. 17. |
| | Commilla (s) | Nailer | Karachi. |
| | Olympia (s) | Case | Middlesbro', Jan. 12. |
| | Bhownagar (s) | Nakoda | Bhownagar. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Calder (s) | Cormack | Persian Gulf. |
| | Yesso (s) | Trotter | Antwerp. |
| | Vestal | Nakoda | Inhambane. |
| | Elton (s) | Campbell | Diamond Isles. |
| | Heathfield (s) | McFee | Diamond Islands. |

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday :—
Steamer Surat, for China and Australia.
,, Peshawar, for Brindisi and London, &c.
,, Commilla, for Karachi.
,, Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

### DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 126 bales wool, Bombay Belting Co; 48 bales goat hair and 4 bales wool, J Purdhan; 1,226 cwts bone meal, M Nathoo; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Punnet and Co; 600 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, C C Jassawalla.

Amana s—100 bales hemp, L Jairam.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 610 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,249 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,050 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas; 388 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 150 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji.

Fremona s—90 bales hides, C H Hassum; 31 bales hides, P Nathoo; 1,662 cwts myrabolums, P Dayall 9 bales hides, P Edalji; 7 bales hides, M Soomar; 46 bale shemp, D Ramji; 7 cwts ivory &c., M Dayal.

FOR HULL.

Othello s— 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co. Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt of St George s—4,000 cwts groundnuts and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 3,300 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Yesso s—460 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kangra s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fremona s—4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 1,740 cwts wheat, and 1,820 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rio Burno s—2,250 bales cotton and 11,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Manilla s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed and 2,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

## NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India
HUMMUM STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.
Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commanding lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.
A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPORE HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore Punjab.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., ling that they have the privilege of advertising if eir own language, would find the publication of heir announcements at Railway Stations an infallibe means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN HOCK.
A pure and excellent White Wine, (warranted without spirit).

| | Per doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Chabis..... | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. 8 8 |
| Magyarader..... | „ 18 0 | ... |
| Do. Bakator ... | „ 20 0 | ... |
| Hungarian Chateau ... | „ 20 0 | „ 11 0 |

HUNGARIAN CLARET.
The finest and purest Red Wine.

| | Per doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret ..... | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. 8 8 |
| Do. Chateau ... | „ 20 0 | „ 11 0 |
| Menescher, excellent ... | „ 18 0 | ... |

CHAMPAGNE.
Hungarian Monopole .....Rs. 54 0 ...
Imported by
J MES CONNELL,
VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK,
AND AT
P. CASSANELLO AND CO.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Eugene Cliquot Extra ..... | Rs. 54 0 | ... |
| Ernest Irroy & Carte d'Or ... | „ 53 0 | 56 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..... | „ 52 0 | Rs. 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... | „ 60 0 | „ 63 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From J. M. PABSTMANN, "JOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. | | |
| Laubenelmer ..... | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer ..... | „ | „ 19 0 |
| Niersteiner ..... | „ 19 0 | „ ... |
| Johannisberger ..... | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwain ..... | „ 21 0 | „ ... |
| Hochheimer Berg ..... | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer ..... | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner ..... | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Johannisberger ..... | „ 35 0 | „ ... |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Sauterne ..... | Rs. 20 0 | ... |
| PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO. | | |
| Good Old Red Port ..... | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine „ ..... | „ 22 0 | ... |
| Very Superior „ ..... | „ 26 0 | ... |
| Most Superior Old Red Port ..... | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port ..... | „ 36 0 | ... |
| Extra Old Pale Invalid ..... | „ 42 0 | ... |
| CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau de Frands ..... | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| t. Julien Medoc ..... | „ 14 0 | ... |
| de Canons ..... | „ 16 0 | 18 ... |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... | „ 18 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville ..... | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ..... | „ 21 0 | ... |
| From MUNZER & FILS. | | |
| St. Estephe ..... | Rs. 12 0 | 14 0 |
| Haut Canon ..... | „ 15 0 | ... |
| Margaux Medoc ..... | „ 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Larose ..... | „ 28 0 | ... |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Pastrac Medoc ..... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre ..... | „ 16 0 | ... |
| From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN. | | |
| Hungarian Claret ..... | Rs. 15 0 | ... |
| Chateau Roemer ..... | „ 0 | ... |
| From FRANZ SCARVASY. | | |
| Carlowitz ..... | Rs. 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX. | | |
| t. Julien, Star Label ..... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| „ Red Bar ..... | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose ..... | „ 20 0 | „ 22 0 |
| BRANDY. | | |
| H. Montros ..... | „ 18 0 | ... |
| F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy ... | Rs. 21 0 | ... |
| A. Doignon Fils & Co. ..... | „ 2 0 | ... |
| Cognac, gold seals, Blue Capsules | „ 29 0 | ... |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne ... | „ 35 0 | ... |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ... | „ 37 0 | ... |
| BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Volnay ..... | Rs. 21 0 | ... |
| Chamberlin ..... | „ 28 0 | ... |
| WHISKY. | | |
| Thistle Blend Whisky ** ..... | Rs. 24 8 | ... |
| „ * ..... | „ 22 8 | ... |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * ..... | „ 9 0 | ... |
| BEER. | Per doz. s. | Per doz. pts |
| Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale ... | Rs. 6 6 | 4 6 |
| Bavarian Export Beer ..... | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ..... | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer ..... | „ 5 4 | „ 3 4 |
| ITALIAN WINES. | | |
| ino Grignolino ..... | „ 14 0 | ... |
| „ Barbera ..... | „ 14 0 | ... |
| SUNDRIES. | | |
| French Vermouth ..... | Rs. 15 0 | ... |
| Italian do. Finest ..... | „ 18 0 | ... |
| Swiss Cheese ..... | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Chartreuse, Yellow ..... | „ 63 0 | ... |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs.2½ to 3lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb. | | |
| PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c. | | Rs. |
| Danish Butter, finest ..... | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter finest, extra quality ... | ½ lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |
| FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL. | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin. |
| Asparagus ..... | Rs. 2 | Re. 1 8 |
| Celery ..... | „ ... | „ 0 10 |
| French Beans ..... | „ ... | „ 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup ..... | „ ... | „ 0 10 |
| Young Carrots ..... | „ ... | „ 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water ..... | „ ... | „ 0 10 |
| Mushrooms ..... | „ ... | „ 0 11 |
| White Cabbage ..... | „ ... | „ 0 12 |
| Small Sausages ..... | „ ... | „ 1 6 |
| Smoked Sausages ..... | „ ... | „ 1 6 |

TERMS—
Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887. Marine Street.

HOP SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
" 52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road." BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medicine aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be carrying over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
(Signed) "H. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leavs. nd tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS.
HOP BITTERS.
HOP

# MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES,

**50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.**

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

**Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.**

Estimates furnished on Application.

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# THE RIVERSIDE LEVER WATCHES,

ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE IN INDIA.

ACTUALLY
THE BEST TIME-KEEPERS SOLD IN INDIA.
PROCURABLE AT
MANUFACTURERS' OWN PRICE.

30 to 50 per cent. below usual Indian Prices for same quality will be the cost of them.

THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

A considerable improvement on original.

**Rs. 18-8.** **Rs.18-8.**

3/4 Plate Lever movement—Keyless—6 ruby holes—real Nickel-silver case, which wears as white and bright as silver—*Requires no repairing, and will go for long periods* between the necessary cleanings—Medium size, specially strong and most elegant Watch.

**Rs. 18-8.** **Rs. 18-8.**

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THE LEADER CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In Silver Case—10 ruby holes—expansion Balance for Adjustment to temperature.

**Rs. 35.** **Rs. 35.**

A GEM WATCH.

None but reliable Watches kept in stock, all with Name and Trade Mark.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

**Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.**

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

**Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese**

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

# CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

**Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.**

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

**The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.**

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

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# DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

**THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.**

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**Dr. PROSSER JAMES,**

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

**Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.**

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

**Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,**

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

**Dr. WHITMORE,**

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination

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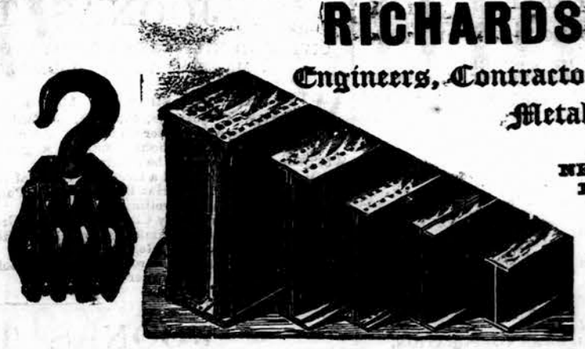

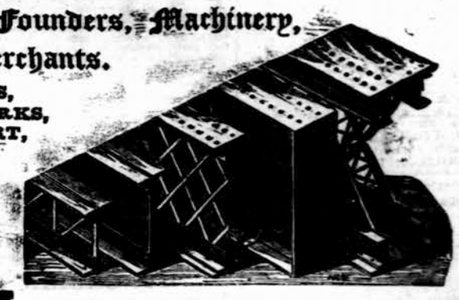

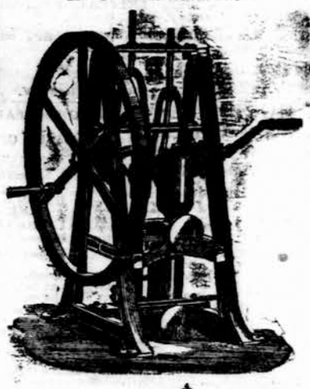

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Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

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